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GAS TRUST ACCUSED.

Said to Be Getting Rich by Means of Fast Meters.

MAY GET INTO COURTS.

Tests Seem to Show Consumers Are Being Cheated.

REBATES ASKED AND PAID.

Some Customers Threaten to Sue for Large Sums.

COMPANY DENIES THE CHARGES.

The average citizen of Chicago has an abiding suspicion of the honesty of his gas meter. It never leaves him, even in summer. It fairly haunts him during the winter months. A visitor at the office of the gas trust any winter settling day will find more angry men and women to the square inch than in any other place in Chicago.

The consumer's attitude is this: "My meter registers fast. My bill is too large. I want it reduced or I will not pay."

The gas trust says: "Your meter is correct. You are charged for exactly what gas you burn. Pay your bill or your gas will be shut off."

The question therefore is: "Does the gas meter tell the truth?" Recent developments in the continual war between the consumers and the monopoly make it appear likely that the question will get into the courts. It will not be quo warranto proceedings or anything so pretentious. It will be a simple suit for damages based upon the allegation that the meter lies and that, therefore, the consumer has paid for gas that he has not burned.

Those who are preparing to take the question to the courts argue after the following fashion: The gas consumers of Chicago are being cheated on their gas bills to an extent not dreamed of by them, bitter as the complaint is. Thousands of dollars are being paid into the gas trust every month for something those who pay the money never get. Consumers are the victims of lying gas meters that are made the instruments for a systematized scheme of robbery on a wholesale scale for the benefit of the gas trust, and the trust is waxing fat on the immense income reaped from the dishonest operations of the thousands of false-registering meters it has in use in this city. When caught by some individual consumer who calls in an expert to test his meter the trust, restoring a small part of its ill-gotten gains in the shape of a rebate, and removing the obnoxious meter replaces it with a new one which, unless closely watched, is apt to prove an even bigger robber than its predecessor.

Vast Number of False Meters.

These people further charge that 40 per cent of the gas meters placed in the houses or places of business of consumers by the gas trust register falsely in favor of the trust. Like clocks they can be made to go fast or slow to suit the operator, but in this case they travel fast. The amount of overregistration varies. While some are ordinarily fast others are extremely fast. The degree of fastness is regulated by the amount of gas used by the victim. If he is a moderate consumer and his bills are small the meter is given a good rate of speed—if a heavy one, paying big bills, the speed is only moderately fast. If the overregistration of the meter is 15 per cent this means that the consumer pays the trust 15 per cent more than the correct amount of his bill. Thus, if the monthly bill of a large consumer of gas is $100 and his meter is 15 per cent fast he not only pays his $100 but $15 additional for the pleasure of having his gas measured by a gas trust meter. This means an extra $180 a year for the trust without a cent's worth of outlay on its part.

This kind of business has been going on in Chicago for several years, and there is no telling just to what extent the gas trust treasury has been enriched by it. That the amount acquired by it is a vast one is quite plain, for where so many thousand lying meters are coining extra dollars month after month and year after year, the returns from this source almost equal the legitimate profits of the trust. These "legitimate" profits are enormous, as every one knows. The gas furnished at $1.30 per 1,000 feet, or $1.15 on prompt payment of bills, costs the trust less than 30 cents, it is said, including every item of expense.

It is a well-known and singular fact that despite the reduction in the price of gas from year to year the size of the bills is never reduced. The meters never grow weary, and as a result the bills never grow smaller. In fact, for the most part they grow larger. Some people go so far as to say that if the price of gas were to be reduced to 50 cents per 1,000 feet there would still be no decrease in the bills so long as the meters now in use are given full swing.

This curious state of affairs induced a number of Chicago men, heavy consumers of gas, to try an experiment. Not long ago a couple of firms of experts put in an appearance in this city. They had been doing successful work, it is claimed, in New York, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and other cities, and it proposed to test Chicago meters. The experts were set to work and they reported an astonishing state of affairs. They found fast meters by the score. Men who were paying heavy gas bills for years were informed that they had handed over hundreds of dollars to the trust for gas they had never burned.

Trust Pays Up.

But the most astonishing thing happened when a demand was made on the trust for rebates based on the report of the experts. The Chicago Gas trust actually paid the rebates demanded. This astonishing statement is borne out by the following list of specimen cases in which rebates were paid, the table showing the firm, the per cent of meter or overcharge, and the amount of the rebate allowed:

Harper and Kirchten Shoe company—7 per cent fast; rebate, $3.

Eugene K. Pike, Menton Building, State and Monroe streets—6 per cent; rebate, $4.

Willmerth Laundry company, No. 235 North State street—6 per cent; rebate, $6.

Lazarus Silverman, No. 93 Dearborn street—7½ per cent; rebate, $3.

Chicago Business College, Nos. 45 to 49 Randolph street—6 per cent; rebate $5.

Morrison Paint company, No. 194 South Clinton street—9 per cent; rebate $8.

Adams Express company—6⅓ per cent; rebate $25.

Allen B. Wrisley, Nos. 479 to 485 Fifth avenue—7 per cent; rebate $15.

L. R. Gloscoff, No. 706 North Wells street—6 per cent; rebate $3.

Friedman Bros., Nos. 12 and 14 Dearborn street—6 per cent; rebate $4.

Frank Bros., Nos. 138-144 State street—5 per cent; rebate $13.

Bee Hive stores, No. 172 State street—10 per cent; rebate $20.

Reading Hardware company, Wabash avenue—4 per cent; rebate $4.

Seaver's restaurant, Congress and State streets—10 per cent; rebate $18.

Guthman, Carpenter & Tilling, No. 223 Monroe street—9 per cent; rebate, $13.50.

Mr. Ely, residence, Wood street and Ogden avenue—6 per cent; rebate, $3.

William A. Bond & Co., No. 115 Dearborn street—7 per cent; rebate, $4.

Mead & Coe, Title and Trust Building—7 per cent; rebate, $5.

Parrotte, Andrews & Co., Nos. 202 and 204 Market street—Three meters tested, one showing 20 per cent fast; rebate, $18.

J. Carter, Nos. 64 and 66 Desplaines street—13 per cent; rebate, $9.

Big Four railroad, Sherman and Van Buren streets—7 per cent; rebate, $6.

Bremner Cracker company, Nos. 74 and 80 O'Brien street—6 per cent; rebate, $1.

Kehoe & Co., No. 67 State street—8 per cent; rebate, $8.80.

Childs & Co., Nos. 187-189 Market street—Two meters tested. One 8 per cent fast and rebate of $3 paid. The second meter tested two days after it was put in and found 23 per cent fast.

A. A. Putnam, Nos. 150-152 Franklin street—Seven per cent; rebate, $15.

Lou Reed, Lafayette Hotel—Thirteen per cent; rebate, $9.

Barnett, Pringle & Co., Nos. 79-81 West Van Buren street—Eight per cent; rebate, $5.

Valentine & Co., No. 390 Wabash avenue—Eleven per cent; rebate, $4.

H. M. Rosenblatt, Nos. 239-49 Monroe street—Five per cent; rebate, $6.

Whole Claim Not Paid.

The gas trust did not pay these rebates willingly. Nor did the trust pay all that the consumers demanded. And here is where the threatened lawsuit and the prospect of airing the meter question in the courts come in. The gas trust agreed to pay the rebates, but would not go further back than three months.

Then the question naturally arose: If the meter has been registering fast for three months, why hasn't it been registering fast for three years or even five years? This was naturally followed by the further question: If we can get rebates for three months, why can't we get rebates for just as long as this particular meter has been at work? So every man who had secured a rebate began investigating to find out how long his meter had been at work and figuring the amount of his rebates. The man who had secured a rebate of only $5 for three months figured that in five years he had paid the gas trust $100 for gas that he had not burned, while the $20 man figured that he had contributed $400 to the trust for the privilege of having his gas falsely measured.

About this time it came to the knowledge of many of the people who had secured rebates that one concern, whose meter had been tested and found cheating, had declined to accept the three months' rebate tendered. Its meter had been in use for eighteen months and the firm demanded a rebate for that period, or else threatened to take the matter into the courts. The gas trust flatly refused the firm's demands. The firm at once put the case in the hands of a lawyer. Then the gas trust made an offer to compromise for one-half the time the meter had been in use, and the firm, thinking this better than a law suit, accepted the offer and was paid a rebate for nine months.

Other Firms Aroused.

This fact has aroused all the other firms and the result is that counsel has been engaged representing over a score of prominent firms and suit is to be instituted to recover rebates for the entire period that the statute of limitation will allow them—five years—or for such lesser portions as they have had the meters. That the trust will allow these cases to come into court is improbable, as already it is making overtures for compromise, but many of the firms affected are hostile to any compromise and are eager to fight, preferring a legal definition of their rights to recover from a corporation they feel positive has been robbing them for years.

The people who intend to bring the gas trust to terms feel encouraged over the fact that in other cities the gas companies refunded illegal charges for a term of years, when inspection showed that the meters were fast. The New York City and Brooklyn companies allowed a per cent off the total amount paid by a firm or individual while the meter was in use, in others they would allow the percentage of inaccuracy shown at the time of test to have existed for one-half the time the meter was in service. The same people that have made the Chicago tests made the tests in the Eastern cities.

Rebates in Other Cities.

Here are some of the sample rebates that followed the tests: Brooklyn and New York Ferry company, $325; J. M. & P. Scanlan, for two years, $169; Adams Express company, rebates on two and one-half years, $460; American Express company, $328; Miller Bros., Tenth avenue and Forty-eighth street, 12 per cent on five years' bills; James A. Hearn & Son, $216; New York Riding Academy, $222, being a rebate on five years' bills; A. Kimbel & Son, furniture manufacturers, 18 per cent on six years' bills; F. O. Pierce & Co., paints, oils, and varnishes, 10 per cent on all money paid for gas; L. H. Bigelow & Co., 14 per cent on five years' bills; R. Hoe Press company, 8½ per cent on full amount paid since meter was in use, the rebate amounting to several hundred dollars.

Vice-President George O. Knapp of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company said in reference to these charges:

"Nine-tenths of the statements are absolutely false. There is not one meter in 1,000 that is in error over 1 per cent. The statement that dishonest meters are systematically made is simple nonsense. We are always glad to receive complaints from consumers and give them immediate attention, and we give rebates immediately for what seems a fair period when they are due. Our method of testing meters is the same as that used by the city. It is accurate and so simple that any one may understand it. Any person may have his meter tested, and he may view the test if he wants to. As to these outside experts' tests, they are made with a meter which the expert says is right. Nobody has an opportunity to prove its correctness. One or two of these so-called experts have been put in jail in other cities for injuring meters and connections. We have caught these outside experts tampering with meters with a view of making them slow. We have a meter here now that was so handled. We have no objections whatever to any honest test of our meters by anybody, and are glad to be informed of errors. But the statements that great wrongs have been found and large sums of money rebated in consequence are false."

GIRL WRITES SHE WAS ABDUCTED.

Note Found in a Bottle Picked Up in the Canal at Massillon, O.

MASSILLON, O., March 18.—[Special.]—A bottle was fished out of the canal near the second lock today that contained a badly stained note containing the following words:

Will somebody who picks this up send to my parents in Akron, No. 52 Summit street. I have been locked up in a canalboat for five days and I do not know what the man who has got me means to do. LADY ANDREWS.

No reply has yet been received to the message sent to Akron, and whether the note was written as a prank or is really from some girl in distress is unknown.

Emil Durr for Park Commissioner.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—Emil Durr, a South Side lumber merchant, will be appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor Koch tomorrow.

TO DEFY THE COURT.

GOV. WAITE'S OPPONENTS TO REFUSE TO ABIDE BY A DECISION.

Police Commissioners Say the District and Not the Supreme Tribunal Should Pass Upon Their Case, So They Will Take No Part in the Argument Today—The Executive Says He Will Call Men Enough Next Time—Cripple Creek Miners Will Not Oppose the Sheriff.

DENVER, Colo., March 18.—Gen. McCook today withdrew the Federal troops from this city to Fort Logan. The proceedings against Mayor Van Horn and Police Commissioners Rogers, Barnes, and Mullins for contempt of court in having violated the injunction issued by Judge Graham on behalf of Messrs. Orr and Martin, the Commissioners removed by Gov. Waite, will come up before Judge Glynn tomorrow morning, Judge Graham having gone on a vacation. The hearing will probably be postponed until after the case in the Supreme Court, submitted by Gov. Waite for the purpose of ascertaining who are legally entitled to act as Commissioners, is disposed of. It is set for hearing tomorrow afternoon.

The situation is still critical, for Orr and Martin, acting on the advice of their counsel, declare they will not be governed by the opinion of the Supreme Court, but will insist on holding office until a decision is obtained in a regular manner in the case pending in the District Court. Their attorneys, Wells, Taylor & Taylor, today definitely decided they would not take part in the argument, and the hearing, they say, will be ex parte and not binding. It is even doubtful if the Supreme Court will give an answer to the questions submitted by the Governor. In that event the Governor may renew his attempt to clean out the police department by force.

Speaking of the issue presented to the Supreme Court the Governor said: "If I ever again call out the troops to act in Denver, of one thing I am assured, that the force will be large enough to do the work. If I have any doubt as to the power of the National Guard to carry out the object for which it is summoned I will call upon the unorganized militia of the State to come to our assistance."

A committee of safety has been organized with the following Executive Board: Donald Flether, E. Monash, J. H. Brown, ex-Sheriff Michael Spangler, and John D. McGilvray.

The rumor circulated in Chicago tonight that Gov. Waite has been assassinated was wholly unfounded. The Governor passed the evening surrounded by friends at his Douglas place residence and retired early for the night.

MINERS SAY THEY WILL NOT FIGHT.

In Conference They Tell the Sheriff to Serve Processes Without Militia.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., March 18.—[Special.]—A conference between union miners and the officers of militia was held tonight. The miners claim that there has been no resistance to the serving of processes, and the Sheriff was invited to go out without military accompaniment. They promise no resistance.

At the conference the committee of the miners' union asserted that no member of the union had anything to do with the arrest of deputies at Altman Friday night. If any mistake had been made it was made by the authorities of Altman and the miners were in no manner responsible. The miners requested Brig.-Gen. Tarsney to withdraw the troops, but he replied he could not do so, as the Sheriff insisted they were needed.

In answer to a message from Altman authorities asking why he had sent the troops, Gov. Waite tonight replied:

I sent them for the preservation of the peace upon the repeated and urgent request of the Sheriff. They will be used only for that purpose. The troops were not moved until after I was wired the Sheriff had been killed. The proper authority having made the demand I was legally advised to act.

The five Deputy Sheriffs arrived in town tonight from Victor with Walter Russell, President of the Victor Miners' Union. He was arrested on the charge of contempt of court. At Victor all the saloons were closed about 2 o'clock today by order of the Sheriff. They will be kept closed until the present crisis is passed. It is rumored that all the saloons in Cripple Creek, Anaconda, and Altman would be closed at midnight. A petition to Gov. Waite asking him to withdraw the troops is receiving many signatures.

The troops of the National Guard did not arrive in town until 8 o'clock this morning. Instead of riding over from Midland in coaches and hacks as had been intended, Gen. Brooks decided that it would be better for the men to march, he having received advices that there was a strong possibility that the miners on Bull Hill would attempt to ambush the troops in some narrow defile. The soldiers have done nothing but lie in camp today.

A large number of business-men waited this evening upon Sheriff Bowers, Gen. Tarsney, and Gen. Brooks. The situation was fully explained to the officers of the National Guards. Later Gen. Tarsney held a long talk with Gov. Waite by telephone. Gov. Waite then advised that the conference with the miners and authorities of Altman be held. This was agreed to on all sides and the Sheriff said that the men on the Bull Hill should come down from the hill and return again without molestation. This means that he will not attempt to serve any warrants on the men tonight while they are in the city.

Martin Alexander, the Mayor of Altman, and John Daley, the Deputy Sheriff of the town, were arrested in this city and placed in jail early in the forenoon. John Calderwood, the President of the miners' union, was also arrested. A few hours ago the men were taken to the county jail at Colorado Springs. There was an incendiary fire in town last night, which was quickly put out, and a large charge of giant powder was exploded on Battle Mountain, shaking the shaft houses at Independence and Portland mines but doing no great damage.

WILL NOT GUARD PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Gov. Waite Says the Troops Are Only at Cripple Creek to Keep Peace.

DENVER, Colo., March 18.—[Special.]—Gov. Waite this morning found himself for the second time commander-in-chief of an army in battle array. At 10 o'clock a telephone message from Cripple Creek announced that Adjutant-General Tarsney wanted to talk with him. He reported that a hot fight was imminent. Sheriff Bowers of El Paso County was called up during the afternoon and furnished details of the movements on both sides, saying the miners were securely situated on the top of Bull Mountain and the force at hand was entirely inadequate to capture the stronghold. The angry miners far outnumbered State and county forces, and any attempt to scale the hill would be met by a shower of dynamite, rock, and bullets that meant destruction to the advancing party.

The reports showed such a serious condition of affairs that the Governor desired to confer with a representative committee of strikers. He desired to hear the miners' story and solidify himself with labor unions. Gen. Tarsney was ordered to visit Bull Mountain with the proposition and guarantee military protection and safe return of the men to their stronghold. It is probable the Governor will go to Cripple Creek if the telephone conference tomorrow does not end hostilities, which is improbable. An interesting question has arisen—is the Governor or the Sheriff of El Paso County in command of the troops?

"Upon one point I am firmly decided," said the Governor. "The State troops shall not be used in guarding private property. Troops are to be used in preserving the peace and preventing actual conflict between the miners and mine-owners, but beyond that they should not go. This question of hours and wages must be settled without the power of the State being exerted to shoot down its citizens. I want it distinctly understood that the troops are at Cripple Creek to prevent violence." Quite a number of old Aspen miners are behind the intrenchments on Bull Mountain, and as Waite is from Aspen he has every reason to favor the miners.

BOTH CITIES WILL HAVE THOMAS.

He and His Orchestra to Divide Their Time Between Chicago and New York.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—It is probable that next season Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will divide their time between this city and Chicago. Mr. Thomas has received some flattering offers from music lovers here and has had them under consideration for some time. He arrived in this city Saturday and has had several consultations with his friends. He seemed hopeful tonight that the affair would be arranged in accordance with his wishes. "I have been so well treated in Chicago," he said, "and my last season was such an artistic success that I have no desire to leave there. At the same time if I find I can do good here, too, and the matter can be arranged, I feel I should accept the offer that has been made me. It has been suggested that Abbey's Theater would be the best place for giving the concerts, and Mr. Thomas intends to visit the house tomorrow to see if it will be suitable for his purpose. If he finds it is the question will probably be settled within a few days. He will use the same orchestra he has now, which comprises ninety members in both cities, and he expects to give a four weeks' season in each place. More money was lost during the last season in Chicago, Mr. Thomas said, than he and the guarantors had expected, but they were satisfied, and now that they knew what it would cost were willing and anxious to continue the concerts. Instead of the guarantors standing all the next years, however, a subscription list will be opened and the general public will be asked to help support the enterprise. This same system, Mr. Thomas thought, would be employed here. He did not wish to say yet who were the leaders in the movement in this city.

WILL SELL HER RAILROAD HOLDINGS.

Mrs. Stanford's Alleged Plan to Raise $5,000,000 in Cash.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—It is stated here that Mrs. Stanford is about to dispose of her large holdings in the Southern Pacific and the associate corporation, the Pacific Improvement company, to the great embarrassment of the Crocker, Huntington, and Hopkins interests. The reason assigned is that under the terms of Senator Stanford's will it is necessary to raise by May 17, 1895, the sum of $5,000,000, which represents in the aggregate the several bequests of the late Senator due and payable at that time, as well as various claims and promissory notes against the estate. The total appraisement of the Stanford estate is a little over $17,000,000, and it is asserted that it is possible to realize at this time without great sacrifice, the sum of $5,000,000 only on the railroad properties. The policy of the Southern Pacific has always been to maintain the proprietorship in a close corporation, and the interests of the three great owners has been always so closely related that it has not been possible to separate them without violent disturbance of this policy and probable depreciation of the value of that stock, and also the bonds of the railroad company. The Stanford interest is one-fourth, and it is said that beside that a change of ownership will make a harmonious management more difficult. Mrs. Stanford, however, is alleged to be definitely determined upon this step, not only to comply with the terms of her husband's will but to secure by ample provision the maintenance of the great Stanford University after her death.

MRS. JOHN W. NOBLE DIES SUDDENLY.

While Talking with Friends and Waiting for Her Husband She Expires.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—Mrs. John W. Noble, wife of ex-President Harrison's Secretary of the Interior, died suddenly at her home in this city this evening. The end came to her while standing in her dining-room chatting with friends and waiting for Gen. Noble, who had stepped from the room to call her carriage for a drive. She complained suddenly of dizziness, her maid caught her as she was falling, and before she could be taken to a coach she was dead. The cause of death was organic heart disease, regarding which she had been warned by eminent specialists, and of which disease both her parents died. Mrs. Noble was Miss Elizabeth Halstead and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Halstead of Northampton, Mass. She was 56 years of age, having been born in June, 1837. She was one of six children, all the rest being still alive. She met Gen. Noble while on a visit to Keokuk, Ia., where he, then a soldier, was stationed, early in the late war. They were married Feb. 6, 1864, and during the remaining days of the contest she was at the front with her husband, seeing service around Chattanooga and Memphis. After the war she came to St. Louis with Gen. Noble, and here they since lived, except during her husband's term as Secretary of the Interior. She leaves no children, two born to her having died early. Mrs. Noble had been a leader during all her life in this city in charitable work and movements for the advancement of her sex. She had also taken a prominent part in efforts to improve the condition of imprisoned criminals. St. Louis social circles, too, have lost in her a leader.

MISS HATTIE BLAINE TO BE A BRIDE.

Her Engagement to Mr. Truxton Beale Is Formally Announced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—The announcement of the engagement of Miss Hattie Blaine, third daughter of the late James G. Blaine, to Mr. Truxton Beale, only son of the late Gen. Edward Beale, caused quite a stir in society circles at the capital today. Mr. Beale returned last autumn from his mission as Minister to Persia, and has since then been spending the time very quietly in settling up his father's estate and looking after his ranch in California. It is understood Mr. Beale will inherit a large fortune. He is but 34 years old. He is the brother of Mrs. J. R. McLean of Cincinnati and of Mme. Bakmetieff, whose husband is the Russian Minister to Greece. It has long been known here that the young people were lovers, and from time to time hints of their engagement have been recorded in the newspapers. Each time the rumors were emphatically denied, and of late it has been thought by those nearest the family that the marriage was never to occur. Miss Blaine is a bright, attractive girl and was idolized by her father and especially after the marriage of her older sister, Margaret, to Mr. Walter Damrosch of New York. She has the reputation of being a fine conversationalist. Her reading has covered a broad range of subjects and as she has traveled everywhere she is a most accomplished woman. The date of the wedding has not been set, but it is understood it will not be before autumn.

FEAR FOR HIS HEALTH

RUMORS THAT GOV. ALTGELD'S CONDITION IS PRECARIOUS.

He Is Said to Be Afflicted with a Spinal Trouble and Nervous Prostration, but His Friends Deny That His Health Is Endangered—He Has Left Springfield, and According to the Latest Report Is at Biloxi, Miss.—Statements of His Intimates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—For some weeks there have been rumors of various kinds afloat here concerning the health of Gov. Altgeld, but they cannot be traced to any authoritative source. The fact that the Governor is away again from the capital and is now reported as being at Biloxi, Miss., so soon after his recent trip to Hot Springs has given to these rumors the apparent semblance of truth, and it is known that a member of his household said some days ago that Gov. Altgeld's life will not be extended for many years, that it may not outlast the term of his Governorship. Certain it is that his health is so precarious that he has almost decided to give up his Senatorial ambition. He has not now the vigor nor the inclination to engage in the strife for the seat of either Cullom or Palmer. He has never fully recovered from the exhausting illness which prostrated him soon after the Gubernatorial campaign of 1892. He came to Springfield in the first days of 1893 to be inaugurated in charge of a physician. He insisted on participating in all the inaugural ceremonies, and it will be remembered had to go South some weeks later. There is no doubt that he went South reluctantly, but his physician's advice is positive.

Said to Be Spinal Trouble.

The Governor, it is said, is suffering from an affection of the spine, and his nervous system is not in good order. If he could be induced to take absolute rest for a year or two his health might be restored, but to the suggestions of the physicians in this respect he returns an angry response. He is unwilling to leave the State for any lengthened period, too, because he fears that Lieut.-Gov. Gill may upset his policy. But, notwithstanding his fears in regard to Gill, he has departed again before the Lincoln Park row is finally settled. This leads to only one inference—that he is more seriously ill than his close friends are willing to admit.

The members of his political household who are now here insist that there is no occasion for any uneasiness on the part of his friends concerning the state of his health and that there is no foundation for the published statements that he is suffering severely from nervous prostration, if not something worse. State Treasurer Ramsay, who accompanied Gov. Altgeld upon his recent trip to Hot Springs, Ark., and whose intimacy with the Governor has given him every opportunity to become familiar with the Governor's actual condition, talked freely and frankly on the subject to THE TRIBUNE representative tonight.

"When Gov. Altgeld left here the other day to go to Chicago," said Mr. Ramsay, "he seemed to be as well as usual. He looked well and said he felt well. All that he needs is rest and relaxation and the only way he can get this is by leaving the State. The only trouble is that he insists upon giving his personal attention to the details of the management of the State institutions and of the work of the various State Boards and Commissions to such an extent that he undertakes more than one man can do and overtaxes his strength. During the first week or two of our visit to Hot Springs the change did him little good, but during the remainder of our stay the improvement in his condition was marked. Even at first he was up and about all the time, had a good appetite, and took considerable exercise. Gov. Altgeld has always been actively engaged and his lifelong habits of activity and industry, with his nervous and restless disposition, make it difficult for him to be satisfied when not at work. All he needs is a vacation and this is the best chance to take one that he may have during the year. You can say that his physical condition is greatly improved as compared with a year ago, when we went South together, and that I am satisfied he has no chronic complaint or serious trouble of any kind."

Col. Dose's Statement.

Gov. Altgeld's private Secretary, Col. W. F. Dose, expressed himself substantially to the same effect as Mr. Ramsay. He said the private business affairs of the Governor were not likely to demand his attention for some time and there was nothing of importance going on in the Governor's office this time of the year. Gov. Altgeld wanted to take a vacation and thought the present a better opportunity to get away than he would be apt to have again during the year. Col. Dose says the Governor intended to go to New Orleans and to spend some time in the South, and might also go to Florida before he returned, to visit some relatives there.

In regard to the removal of the Lincoln Park Commissioners Private Secretary Dose made substantially the same explanation given to THE TRIBUNE by John W. Lanehart. He said these removals were not due to any recent developments, but had been under contemplation for several months and would have been made several months ago if Gov. Altgeld had followed the advice of Lanehart and himself and had not desired to avoid the appearance of being too radical and arbitrary. Col. Dose said the trouble was not occasioned by the Pettigrew case, but by the manner in which the Commissioners had expended the park funds; by their failure to make improvements the Governor considered necessary; and by their neglect to provide for the engineering work necessary in making such improvements.

Lieut.-Gov. Gill will arrive tomorrow night or Tuesday morning to occupy the Executive chair during the absence of the Governor. Mrs. Gill will accompany him. The transfer of the Gubernatorial office is made this time without any friction between Altgeld and Gill. When the Governor went to Chicago last week Private Secretary Dose sent the Lieutenant-Governor a polite note informing him of the Governor's contemplated absence from the State. It seems to be settled that Gill, by the way he quietly stepped into the Governor's shoes six weeks ago without irritation, has secured immunity from further snubs from Gov. Altgeld. Hereafter he will not have to watch the newspapers to find out when Altgeld leaves the State for a month's vacation.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld arrived here late Friday night, registered at the St. Charles Hotel, and left early Saturday morning for Pass Christian, where he spent some time a year or so ago. His plans evidently were changed in a hurry, as he had telegraphed several days before to the Hotel Grunewald reserving a room for Saturday. Instead, he arrived the night before, went to another hotel, got a little rest, and was off before interviewers could get near him.

Water Lower at Miles City.

MILES CITY, Mont., March 18.—The waters that have flowed through many of the streets had disappeared this morning. Tongue River and the Yellowstone have fallen to such an extent that they are fordable, if it were possible to get down the rivers. Two passenger trains from the west are laid out here. Three bridges are gone and four miles of track washed away. It will take until Wednesday to repair the track. One train will be sent west from here this evening and the railroad people have arranged to transfer by trains tomorrow morning covering the break, a distance of four miles.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair, showers, northwest winds.

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WAGNER CARS FOR THE SANTA FE LINE.

An Agent Says the Vanderbilts Have Bought into the System.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 18.—[Special.]—An officer of the Wagner Palace Car company has been in this city several days and makes the announcement that the Wagner cars are about to be placed on the Santa Fé in place of Pullman's. This road and its connections have used Pullman's exclusively and, no trouble of any kind having been reported, the information was considered to mean nothing less than that the Vanderbilts have secured a long term interest in the Santa Fé system. This view of the matter being presented to the Wagner man he admitted that it was correct and that a big block of Santa Fé stock had lately passed into the hands of the Vanderbilts. It is rumored that a combination had been formed to push the Santa Fé to San Francisco. The officials of the road have been free to admit that the system at present terminating on the coast is not in an independent position, and that they will never be satisfied until they are in possession of a line into San Francisco. With the powerful aid of the Vanderbilts an extension of the Santa Fé would be comparatively easy, and the fact may account in some measure for the independent and aggressive act of the Santa Fé during the present rate war.

RED MEN DEBARRED FROM THE CHURCH

Unpleasant Incident at Edward Single's Funeral at Muncie, Ind.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—The funeral of Edward Single, who died very suddenly Friday, occurred today. Single was a member of the Order of Red Men and had been baptized in the Catholic Church when young. His family insisted on having the funeral services conducted at that church. This prevented the Red Men from attending in the usual manner. There are nearly 1,000 Red Men in Muncie and a majority of them donned their regalia to attend the funeral, but when they were informed that they could not enter the church in a body or wear their emblems in church many refused to participate, and only about 200 fell in line. They marched to the church, but did not enter. The funeral was not conducted according to the Red Men's ritual, and many say the lodge should in no way have participated.

INTER-STATE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION

Twenty-one Commonwealths Represented in a New Organization.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—A meeting of clubs from the various executive departments was held this afternoon to form an Inter-State Democratic Association to coöperate with National and State Democratic organizations toward the success of the party in coming campaigns. Twenty-one States were represented in the meeting. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected:

President, R. F. Graney of Louisiana; Vice-President, D. M. Sandage of Missouri; Secretary, W. B. McDaniel of New York; Treasurer, H. T. J. Drake; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. E. Hardwick of Virginia.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the administration of President Cleveland, particularly "his efforts to secure a genuine and permanent reform in every branch and department of public service."

KILLS HIMSELF WHEN TOLD TO DO SO.

Fritz Giginger Takes in Earnest a Joke Made by a Friend.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 18.—Fritz Giginger, a saloonkeeper, was talking with some of his friends today when one of them in response to a remark he made said, "O, go and kill yourself." Giginger looked at him a moment and then left the place. A few moments later a shot was heard in one of the rooms above the saloon, and when the crowd burst in the door they found Giginger lying dead on the floor. He had put a bullet into his right temple, blowing off the top of his head.

MAN LIES POWERLESS ON THE TRACK.

Hears the Train Approaching but Unable to Cry Out or Move.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18.—[Special.]—John Hammer of Audenreid, in the coal regions, was sandbagged last night and placed on the railroad track by footpads. He lost all powers over his limbs and speech. As a train approached where he lay it slowed down and stopped within six inches. He was discovered and picked up for drunk. Before reaching Pottsville he recovered his speech. Hammer said he felt the rush of air made by the engine and thought death was at hand.

Assaulted and Robbed.

T. J. Crowley, No. 334 Blue Island avenue, when returning from a dance early yesterday morning, was assaulted by four men, who robbed him of $60 and his watch at Ohio street and La Salle avenue. Subsequently Daniel Dougherty, William Bender, and Joseph Donaldson were arrested.

Electric Plant at Niagara Falls.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—The General Electric company has signed a contract to furnish $100,000 worth of machinery to the Cataract General Electric company of New York. The Thomson-Houston company is to furnish the motors and equip the station at Niagara.

Preacher Denounces the A. P. A.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 18.—The Rev. Fred G. Love, a Baptist minister, preached a sermon tonight exposing the A. P. A. He had a full copy of the constitution in the pulpit, from which he quoted. He denounced the order severely and upheld the Catholics as loyal American citizens.

LAST EDITION.

BRETAGNE AGROUND.

Steamer Stuck Off Fire Island in a Dense Fog.

LIVES MAY BE IN PERIL.

Crew of Life Saving Station Preparing to Give Help.

BIG BONFIRES ARE STARTED.

No Certainty Yet as to the Extent of the Danger.

STEAMER APOLLO REPORTED LOST

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—The Fire Island observer reports at midnight that the general transatlantic company's steamer La Bretagne, Capt. Rupe, from Havre March 10, with merchandise and passengers to A. Forget, is ashore twelve miles east of Fire Island.

Details of the accident are not easily obtainable, but it has been learned that the vessel went ashore on a sandy bottom and that it will probably be floated when the tide reaches the flood. A dense fog has prevailed over sea and land since an early hour last night and navigation along the coast was thereby rendered difficult and dangerous. It is conjectured that the steamer, which was due to arrive in New York Sunday morning, had been caught in the fog when the accident occurred. It may be the fog shut out the Fire Island light from which westbound vessels shape their course for New York.

It is not believed the steamer is in any danger. There is not much sea on and the wind, which is coming out of the south, is blowing only a light breeze. The Captain of the steamer sent a boat ashore with a message to be sent to the agents of the company in New York notifying them of the accident. None of those in the boat would give any details or explanation of how the accident occurred.

Men from the life-saving station have gone to the scene of the accident to give whatever assistance they may be called upon to render. It is not believed, however, that their assistance will be required. The steamer cannot be seen well from the shore, but to all appearance it is not hard aground and is resting easily. Until the fog lifts it will be impossible to describe its exact position.

The news of the accident spread rapidly and a number of persons took boats and put across the great South Bay to see the stranded steamer. Fires are burning at several places along the beach and the scene presented is picturesque.

La Bretagne is a four-masted vessel of 6,985 tons gross and 4,142 tons net. It is 482 feet 5 inches long, 52 beam, and 37 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

Among the passengers on La Bretagne is M. Mounet-Sully, the distinguished French actor, who is coming to America to fill an engagement. He will make his debut in New York a week from tonight.

STEAMER APOLLO PROBABLY LOST.

Said to Have Gone Down in Midocean with a Crew of Thirty-five men.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—In all probability the unknown steamer which the schooner Cleddu Belle saw founder in midocean was the Wilson line steamer Apollo, which left this port for Antwerp Feb 11 and has never been reported. Its owners in Antwerp have given it up for lost, and Sanderson & Sons, its New York agents, have little hope it will ever be found again. The Apollo had a crew of thirty-five men and was commanded by Capt. Sykes. It measures 2,151 tons gross and 2,066 net. It was 330 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 29 feet deep. It was built at Hull in 1887. The Apollo was schooner rigged. It had triple-expansion engines.

FERDINAND WARD SOON TO BE MARRIED.

He Is to Wed a Woman Who Was a Friend of His First Wife.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 18.—[Special.]—Ferdinand Ward has returned to his childhood's home, Geneseo, and it is announced that next Thursday he will be married to a Brooklyn woman. Her name is not given out, but it is said she is a friend of Ward's first wife. The wedding is to take place at a fashionable inn in the Geneseo Valley. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. George K. Ward of Dansville, a cousin of Ferdinand Ward. Dr. Ward, father of Ferdinand, died while the latter was in Sing Sing Prison. Since the old man's death the Ward homestead has fallen into decay somewhat, and it is rumored that Ferdinand will make some needed improvements in the house and grounds with the intention of living a quiet life in the village of his birth.

Protest Against Increase in Cigar Tax.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—At the meeting of the Central Labor Union here today resolutions were presented by delegates from Cigarmakers' Union No. 97 protesting against any increase in the present tax on cigars and were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Mayor Matthews in refusing to allow the unemployed permission to meet on the common.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Emil Smith shot and killed himself yesterday at Peoria, Ill. Despondency at losing his position is said to be the cause.

Andrew L. Cullings, aged 80 years, was found dead on the floor of the bathroom of his residence at Pueblo, Colo. An accidental charge from a shotgun killed him.

Perry Newhouse, shipping clerk of the Seneca Glass works, was accidentally shot by Peter Milliken, a glass-blower, yesterday at Fostorio, O., and fatally wounded.

Kindred Montgomery, a farmer, was murdered seventy miles north of Van Buren, Ark., it is said, by Tip and Jim Henry. Bad blood has been brewing between the families for some time.

Reports received by Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Agricultural Department indicate that the Kansas wheat crop is in excellent condition. The farmers have commenced to plow for spring crops.

The city and county authorities at Hot Springs, Ark., have given notice to Manager Dannie Needham of the Globe Theater that no more prize-fighting will be tolerated. All matches have been declared off.

Richard Croker, the Tammany chief of New York, is at the Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Cal., and Mayor Gilroy is at the Hotel Green, less than a mile distant. As yet there has been no meeting between the two.

The total attendance at the Midwinter Fair Saturday was 66,444, greater than any other day since the opening, when it was 72,000. The average attendance is increasing. Sousa's Band yesterday began a five weeks' engagement at the Fair.

John O'Neill of Napa, Cal., became demented on an eastbound Union Pacific train and was placed in a hospital at Laramie, Wyo. He had a through ticket to Dublin, Ireland, and also a draft on the Bank of Dublin for £80, besides about $160 in currency.

GIRL WAS MURDERED.

POLICE BELIEVE MAGEE KILLED MISS FULLER IN NEW YORK.

Close Investigation of the Death of the Young Typewriter Disproves the Suicide Theory—Corbett Announces He Will Retire from the Ring After Fighting Jackson—Arrival of the Company That Is to Produce "Utopia, Limited"—General News from New York.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—A more careful and detailed investigation made today of the circumstances surrounding the shooting of Miss Martha J. Fuller, who was found dead in her employer's offices in Nassau Chambers yesterday afternoon, increased the mystery in which the young woman's death is involved.

Joseph L. Magee, the clerk of Mr. Mullin's office, who was with Miss Fuller a moment before if not at the instant she was killed, was today arraigned in the Tombs Police Court and held without bail to the Coroner's jury. He was accompanied in court by Mr. Mullin. Magee's statement after his arrest last night seemed to confirm the suicide theory, as he asserted he and Miss Fuller had been busy until late in the afternoon preparing a legal document, and that on his stepping out of the room where they were at work a pistol shot was fired, and on reëntering the room he found Miss Fuller lying on the floor, and at once ran out and gave the alarm.

This story is disputed and a significant detail added in the statement of a woman clerk from the floor above the Mullin offices to the effect that she was the first to enter the room after the shot was fired, and that the revolver then lay on Magee's desk some distance from where Miss Fuller lay.

The autopsy today showed that the bullet entered the left temple and passed in a slightly upward direction through the head and out at the right temple.

The fact that the bullet entered the left temple and that Miss Fuller was not left-handed and wore a tight-fitting glove on her left hand conflicts with the suicide theory, as it is believed she could not have fired the shot under these conditions.

Another important circumstance developed today was that Magee is a divorced man and has a child 7 years old living in Brooklyn. His wife secured a divorce from him about four years ago in this State. It was impossible to ascertain her present whereabouts. Even Frank Thompson, Magee's uncle, was ignorant of the fact of his nephew's marriage.

The theory of suicide is not borne out by any of the young woman's acts or utterances immediately preceding the fatal afternoon. Everything she did and said up to the time she left home yesterday morning for the office indicates that she had no thought of self-destruction. Miss Fuller's family cling to their original view that she was murdered. The police are inclined to share this view.

CORBETT TO RETIRE FROM THE RING.

Will Devote Himself Exclusively to Acting After Fighting Jackson.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—James J. Corbett announced today that after his fight with Peter Jackson he will end his fighting career and will devote himself to theatrical ventures. He says he will star the season after next in "a round of what is termed the heroic-legitimate, including 'The Gladiator,' 'Jack Cade,' 'Virginius,' 'Samson,' and 'Julius Cæsar.'" He is now actively preparing for his forthcoming trip to Europe, and is in constant consultation with his manager, W. A. Brady.

"Tomorrow," said Brady today, "I shall sail on the Spree for England. I have secured for a time from Sir Augustus Harris a lease of the Drury Lane Theater, London. Our engagement will begin April 22, and will continue for an indefinite period if 'Gentleman Jack' is a hit. I have secured from Sir Augustus the best sharing terms ever paid to an American attraction in a London playhouse. The pugilistic portion of the company will consist of Jack Delaney, Jack Donaldson, and John MacVeigh. In the scene representing the Madison Square Garden during a prize-fight Robert Gaylor, who has starred in 'Sport McAllister,' will appear, for the first time in England, during a fifteen minute specialty. Corbett will appear in a training scene in which he will punch the bag. It will represent the interior of an American athletic club. One thousand supers will appear on the stage at this time."

"Beginning with the next season—that is to say, in the fall," interposed Corbett—"Brady and I will be partners in all of the theatrical enterprises which Brady now controls and in various others. A capitalist has offered to build for me a theater in New York and I am also considering an offer to take charge of a theater in Chicago. I will sail for England on the Fuerst Bismarck April 12. I shall take my father and mother with me to London, then I shall send them to Tuam, the place of their birth in Ireland, where they will remain during the rest of my stay abroad. Leaving England I shall tour Ireland, and a feature of my trip there will be my appearance in a free boxing exhibition at the Tuam fair grounds for the benefit of my father's friends in that city."

With regard to his proposed encounter with Peter Jackson Corbett says: "My fight with him will be my last fight. It will not take place until a reputable athletic club demonstrates that it is capable of bringing it off successfully. It must be to a finish. If the best offer is made by an English club I will accept; but it cannot take place in June, as has been suggested. I must have three months to train after the articles are ratified.

"After my fight with Jackson I will retire forever from the ring. It is my ambition to be a successful business man. I select the theatrical business in which to invest all the money I have made by fighting, because it is the occupation of my manager and because it seems to offer abundant opportunity for remunerative investment. I will amend my statement in this connection, in case the championship of the world should ever be secured by any one not an American I will train in order to wrest it back again for my country."

TO PRESENT "UTOPIA, LIMITED."

D'Oyly Carte's Company Arrives at New York from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—The members of D'Oyly Carte's Opera company, which is to appear in "Utopia, Limited," by Gilbert and Sullivan, at the Broadway Theater Easter Monday, arrived on the Cunard steamship Campania today—one day late. There was considerable surprise among the saloon passengers when it was learned a few hours later that an immigrant inspector was in the first cabin, and that the chorus girls might be detained at Ellis Island. Herbert Brooks, the manager of the company, assured the inspector that every member of the chorus was an artist and appealed to the passengers for confirmation of his words. The Inspector decided the girls were regular members of the company and allowed them to pass. Sixty-three men and women make up the company. They bring with them their own costumes, exact reproductions of those used in the presentation of the opera at the Savoy. The leading members of the company are: J. J. Dallas, Miss Aline Burke, Miss Milliant Pyne, Miss Isabel Reddick, the prima donna who is said to strikingly resemble Lillian Russell, and Clinton Elder, the American tenor. Others in the cast will be Mr. and Mrs. Frank Danby, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coates, Kate Talby, Mr. and Mrs. Weathersby, Frank Boor, J. H. Poskitt, and W. A. Peterkin.

MILLIONS WASTED ON THE STREETS.

Evidence That New York Taxpayers Get a Small Return for Their Money.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—The Department of Public Works expended $6,772,836 in 1892, when Thomas F. Gilroy was Commissioner. Its expenditure in 1893 was $5,727,741, of which about $2,000,000 was paid out for paving streets and otherwise keeping them in proper condition. A question of paramount importance to every taxpayer in New York is whether the streets are as they should be. Each street, avenue, and boulevard is supposed to have a smooth surface, raised at the center and gently sloping towards the gutter. The fact is that, excepting portions of Broadway, Fifth avenue, and a few other streets, the most of the thoroughfares are in a condition far from perfect, and yet $2,000,000 was expended in paving in 1893. In cross streets in which Belgian blocks were laid there are many holes, ridges, hollows, and other irregularities. Here and there the hollows are so large they appear to have become a natural repository for old hats, tin cans, and ashes. The condition of streets for block after block and mile after mile shows that a small part of the $2,000,000 found its way to the East Side. There are comparatively few streets in the city that show wise expenditure of the vast sum disposed of by the Commissioners of Public Works.

BELIEVES MRS. LINK IS ALIVE.

Her Sister Investigating Mr. Link's Story That She Died in Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, March 18.—There is a mystery about the death or disappearance of Mrs. Elizabeth E. Link which her sister, Mrs. A. C. Sport of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is seeking to unravel. The former was married to Albert E. Link in Chicago Aug. 22, 1887. She represented to her relatives that she had $6,000 in bank in Chicago, and displayed considerable costly jewelry. A month ago Mr. Link appeared at Mrs. Sport's house and informed her his wife had died Nov. 25, 1893, at No. 148 Segmore street, Cincinnati, from injuries received in a runaway accident some time before. Mrs. Sport has communicated with the Cincinnati police and health departments, but they have been unable to confirm Link's story of the death of her sister.

Mrs. Sport can advance no theory for nor can she understand Mr. Link's action in the matter.

MISS GERRY TO MARRY J. W. RITCHIE.

Announcement of the Engagement Is Made in New York.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—The engagement of Miss Angelica Gerry, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, to Mr. J. Wadsworth Ritchie is announced. Miss Gerry is the eldest unmarried daughter of the Gerrys and one of the greatest heiresses in town. She was introduced with a sister at a dance given for the purpose three winters ago, and is 20 years old. The other Miss Gerry did not live long after this social event, and the family have until recently been in deep mourning and during a portion of the time have been abroad. Mr. J. Wadsworth Ritchie is a son of Mrs. Adair, who lives in London and is well known in society. She is the daughter of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, the actress, who has been dead several years. Mr. J. Wadsworth Ritchie tried existence on a ranch before coming to New York, a couple of years ago. He has no fortune at present, though he has great prospects.

POINTS ON CONSTITUTION CHANGES.

Opinions of the Delegates to the New York Convention.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—The *World* has undertaken to gather from delegates to the constitutional convention, who will have the work to do next summer, their opinions as to what changes in the Constitution ought to be made. Of the two score delegates who replied to questions asked six are unwilling to express opinions at present. Of the remaining fourteen, eight are opposed to and four favor a general revision, and two declare for an entirely new Constitution. Of the fourteen expressing opinions, eight agree that the judiciary article should be amended. Next to judicial reform in the opinions of these delegates stands municipal reform, which is advocated by seven. Four of these delegates favor uniform municipal charters.

SAY THE NATALIE WAS SOLD TO HAYTI

Hyppolite Reported to Have Paid $60,000 for the Yacht.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—It is generally believed in Hayti that the yacht Natalie was sold to President Hyppolite for $60,000 and that even a larger price would have been paid for the vessel if necessary to get it into the control of the government. The officers of the Atlas line steamer Ailsa said today that one of the stewards of the Haytian man-of-war Dessalines was a passenger on their steamer from Fortune Island to Gonaives, where he sent a message from the commander of the Dessalines asking President Hyppolite for instructions as to what should be done with the Natalie.

OBJECT TO THE CHOSEN HONOR MAN.

Division Among the Seniors of the University of New York Law Department.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—There is a row in the law department of the University of New York over the election of Moses H. Grossman as valedictorian for the May commencement. He was chosen by a majority of two votes, defeating William J. Barr. Supporters of the defeated candidate dispute the fairness of the vote, and threaten to withdraw from the class rather than be represented by the selected valedictorian.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Dogmatic Tendencies of the Metropolis Criticised by a Kentucky Senator.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who came to this city to deliver a St. Patrick's day oration, in an interview today had this to say about New York: "I don't come here to criticise New York, but it has occurred to me that New York hardly realizes that there is more in the United States than New York alone. New York sentiment on public questions is generally right, but the city's method of expressing its views is not a persuasive one. There are 65,000,000 of persons in this country, and if New York has certain theories it might present them in a pleasant manner. This dogmatic way of dealing with public questions is not calculated to form good argument for the rest of the country. I do not refer to the attitude of the press, which is no more extreme than public sentiment."

Police Raid an Italian Theater.

The police Saturday night raided a new Italia theater at No. 148 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, which was carried on without a license. The play that was on when Detectives Mooney and Smith arrived was "La Con Signa di Russiare." The spectators thinking they were all to be arrested, made a dash for the narrow entrance and tumbled over each other in their eagerness to escape. Women and children screamed and shrieked and men shouted savagely. The detectives fled with their prisoner, the manager, in the van. Many of the spectators were bruised or scratched, but no one was seriously injured.

Women to Join the Yacht Club.

At the meeting of the New York Yacht club March 22 an amendment to the constitution will be acted on to permit the admission of women owning yachts as club members. The only privileges to be allowed are to fly the club burgee; to have a private signal registered with the Secretary; to enter a yacht in club races, and the use of club stations and floats. When this amendment was proposed it was referred to a special committee which has recommended its adoption. It is believed it will be passed.

Amateur Vaudeville at the Windsor.

The amateur vaudeville performance for charity at the Windsor Hotel Saturday was a society event. Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell sang "Molly and I and the Baby" and "Mrs. O'Flaherty." Mr. Bertram DeLancey-Drake danced in a way that would rival Dixey. The spook dance was a quadrille done by masked figures, their masks being on the backs of their heads. The dancers were: Miss Mabel Irving Jones, Charles L. Swords, Miss Elsie M. Cleveland, Emlen S. Littell, Miss Florence Jacquelin, Robert L. Livingston, Miss Maud L. Hall, Walter Albert Pease Jr.

Commodore Whiting at Death's Door.

Commodore Whiting was said to be at the point of death at midnight. By the bedside of the aged Commodore at that time was the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity.

Gotham Brevities.

The steamship La Gascogne, from New York, arrived today at Havre.

A Sunday afternoon subscription concert was given this afternoon at the house of Mr. and Mrs. John Cowdin, No. 13 Gramercy Park, by Mr. and Mrs. Franz Korbay.

Miss Mary Abbett, the only daughter of ex-Governor, now Judge Leon Abbett, is engaged to Andrew J. Post Jr. It is expected that the marriage will take place shortly after the Lenten season.

Kansas Cattle Die of a Peculiar Disease.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 18.—The State Veterinary Surgeon has been called to Burlingame, in Osage County, to investigate a strange disease which has broken out among the cattle of that section. The disease starts in the hoof of the animal, creating irritation. The entire leg soon becomes affected. The animal grows frantic, gnawing at the parts continually, and death results in a few days.

RALLY ROUND COXEY.

LETTERS OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE "PEACE" GENERAL.

A. E. Redstone, Who Is in Washington, Says Bills for Good Roads Will Be Introduced Today and That the Outlook Is Glorious—Call for Recruits in Chicago—The Eighth Ohio Regiment Has a Tacit Understanding to Be Ready for Any Necessary Action.

MASSILLON, O., March 18.—[Special.]—"Gen." Coxey drove to town rather later than usual Sunday morning to get his mail, while "Chief Marshal" Browne remained at Coxiana putting the finishing touches on the red band wagon. The "General" found great comfort in the letters received, and since the purport of Gov. Pattison's telegram had got out consented to discuss it.

"I don't honestly believe the Sheriff of Greene County ever said he would meet us on the border of the State and read the riot act," declared Coxey, "but, as stated in the telegraphic correspondence, we are so informed, and I thought it just as well to know Pattison's intentions. Fact is our route doesn't lead through Greene County, although we might want to go over one corner of it. Pattison dodges the question. I knew he would. That's the way with all our opponents. It's easier to call ours an army of tramps than to seriously criticise what we propose to do. That Sheriff can read the riot act whenever he pleases. We don't care. He can't stop us. It's our constitutional right to pass through Pennsylvania, and he can't stop us. It's his duty to protect us."

"But suppose he takes it into his head to turn you aside? Suppose he should shoot?"

"There you go supposing again. I never suppose. It's supposing too much that has turned the world upside down. We're not going to fight unless physical force is first directed against us. Then we will exercise the divine right of protecting our person. But God is with us, the people are with us, and the second coming of Christ is at hand."

They Want No Women.

"Will you permit women to join the army?"

"If they actually join we can't put them out. But we don't encourage them and don't need them. Four women came to my place this week and wanted to enlist, but Browne told them they'd better not. We can accomplish our end without women and without political parties. Ours is a non-partisan uprising of the whole people. I tell you when we get half a million of strangers around the Capitol something is bound to happen. The outlook is glorious. I have a letter from A. E. Redstone at Washington this morning. I can't give it all to you, but I'll read you some extracts."

These extracts read as follows:

Bills for good roads, etc., will be introduced in the House Monday, the 19th. The members want information, bulletins, anything. I have assurances that no matter how many come they will be well taken care of. Livingstone of Georgia says he will take care of his constituents, and others will also. There will be no delay in the passage of the bills. Let the Band of Peace move and the day is won. Letters are pouring in to me, and men are collecting and organizing into groups. I will vouch for the welfare of the Band of Peace when it reaches here. This move has had a greater effect upon Congress already than all the petitions ever filed. Come with boots and brains.

Samuel Gompers, in answer to Coxey's request for a certified copy of the indorsement of his good roads bill by the American Federation of Labor, said: "Permit me to say that the petition you suggest will be awaiting you at the postoffice when the army reaches Washington." Ellis Jones and C. D. Carbaugh of Sharpsville, Pa., write: "We are endeavoring to raise a company of intelligent men at this place to join the commonweal at Beaver Falls. Quite a number will go." J. J. Palmer, Box 4, Black Lick, Pa., writes:

Will be glad to join the ranks or furnish money or both. It is, I think, the only way to redeem this country and save it from rebellion, which, I think, is now at hand, if something is not done to better the poor. Will you kindly inform me of your plans so that we can reach you with recruits and money on the way of your march to glory and fame?

C. A. Burrows sends this from Sharpsburg, Pa.:

A few of us Pops shall increase our vigor in preparing to escort the commonweal through the peaceful precincts of Pittsburg. The opposition is confined solely to a few "plutes" who don't want the people to be informed of the real cause of the stagnation of industries.

For Chicago's Quota.

The following circular printed in heavy type came in a sealed envelope from Chicago, without signature of sender:

MEN, WOMEN, AND YOUTHS FOR THE PEACE ARMY ASSEMBLE ON LAKEFRONT SUNDAY, MARCH 18, AT 10 A. M. NO ANARCHISTS WANTED. ONLY REVOLUTIONISTS LIKE THE FATHER OF THE GOVERNMENT, GEORGE WASHINGTON. A. B. C.

J. M. Clittanis, No. 63 South High street, Columbus, writes from the Monongahela House, Pittsburg:

Please send me all literature pertaining to the commonweal. I note by the daily press that trouble is feared in passing through this city. I have been here for the last ten days and am confident the sentiment of the people here is with you and your movement. Know a lady here who would like to join the army as daughter of the regiment, but understand you will not accept any of the sex, so have advised her of the fact. She will meet your army with 100 loaves of bread and fifty pies. Am doing all I can and am in thorough sympathy with your movement. Glory to God on high. Success crown your efforts. History will give you the place of honor so richly earned. Will join you if possible.

L. A. McNeal of Orleans, Neb., says:

It seems to me wonderful that at this great distance from you I have the identical inspiration in regard to this matter with you.

R. P. Stine of Moline, Ill., writes:

I need only say that I understand fully the inspiration under which you are working. I have been working under the same inspiration since the last week of January. In that we, by my spirit leaving my body every night, made this world over just as it was made in the beginning. If it is God's intention that I go with your army, and I think it is, I will need $50 to leave with my wife. I am making quite a stir here today by telling my experience. I can't raise a dollar for some reason, although I have security.

Frank Brokan, brakeman, writes from Galion, O.:

Please let me know by first mail what arrangements will be made for the trip to Washington? What will be expected of each man? There are a great many men out of employment here. I think I can get up a company here. There are 100 railroad men out of employment here.

Tramps Beginning to Arrive.

The tramps are beginning to arrive. Advertising has done it. The city authorities and the beautiful new workhouse are ready for them. Sunday morning some tramp got into Dr. A. A. Hallock's stable, took all his horseblankets into the haymow, probably lighted a pipe, and made himself comfortable. A fire resulted and a valuable horse, several carriages, and property aggregating $800 in value were destroyed. The incident has set people to thinking. There are no external indications of anything unusual going on, however, and Coxey says in all his mail he has never received an intimation that the tramps would be with him. He declares it his purpose to keep the standard conduct in the commonweal high and compel the public to respect it and his mission. The friendliness of the tramps to his enterprise he charges to the designing capitalistic press.

EIGHTH REGIMENT READY TO ACT.

No Lawlessness Will Be Tolerated from the Marchers Toward Washington.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—[Special.]—Gov. McKinley received official news tonight that the people of Beaver, Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania, are much worried over the proposed march of the Coxey army through their borders. They have asked him to watch the crowd booked to leave Massillon next Sunday. Attorney-General Richards in an interview tonight thus sets forth the views of Gov. McKinley on the subject: "It is a serious thing to march even 1,000 men through a country district. There would not be food enough to supply them; besides, neither Mr. Coxey nor anybody else could control them. The farmers are few and far between who would be willing to allow a lot of strangers tramping along the highway to sleep in their barns. With such a crowd there would necessarily be some thieves, and the careless fellows might accidentally burn the barns. Some would not hesitate to smoke and strike matches. The Eighth Regiment is located in the neighborhood of Stark County, and I am led to believe that there is an understanding among the officers of what will be done if any trouble occurs. We have two companies of the regiment in Stark County. Col. Geiger lives in Alliance, where a company is located. Then Akron is not far away, where some of the officers live and where there are other companies. I feel sure the officers are watching the movement, and the regiment could be on the ground in a short time if needed. I know the Sheriff of Stark County. He tells me he won't stand any nonsense."

ARE NOT AFRAID OF COXEY'S ARMY.

People of Alliance Making No Preparation to Put Down Disturbances.

ALLIANCE, O., March 18.—[Special.]—The story sent out broadcast that vigilance committees are being organized along the route on which Coxey's commonweal army proposes marching to Washington, and that women and children are being conveyed to places of safety, so far as this section of country is concerned, is a canard. Coxey's army is due here the evening of March 27, and will camp over night in the fair grounds. The authorities are not apprehensive that the marchers will have gained sufficient accessions to their ranks by the time they reach this city to cause trouble that cannot be quelled.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 18.—[Special.]—Of the Eastern Ohio towns lying on the route mapped out for the march of Coxey's army Canton is apparently the only one apprehensive of trouble. No talk of the formation of a vigilance committee has yet been heard, the only measure for protection taken being a request for more police, made by the Mayor. The Sheriff of Stark will organize a force of deputies and in the event of any trouble he will be ready for prompt action. In a communication to Sheriff Richards of Allegheny County, Pa., Gov. Pattison says he will rely upon that officer to do his duty in the preservation of order. The officials here think the army will never march outside the bounds of Stark County, in which Massillon lies.

GOING FROM TEXAS TO WASHINGTON.

Sixty Unemployed San Antonians Choose a Roundabout Road.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 18.—A delegation of sixty unemployed workingmen who have been here for the last several months, subsisting on the charity of the relief society, left last night on a Southern Pacific train for Los Angeles, Cal., to join the industrial army and participate in the march upon Washington. They will be followed in a few days by another large delegation from this place.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18.—Matthew J. Byrne, the recruiting officer of the Industrial Army of Los Angeles, yesterday presented his credentials to General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor. Director of Public Safety Butler said today: "Byrne has come to the worst city in the country to start such an agitation. I do not believe our unemployed people are in sympathy with such a movement. Byrne will be watched closely from now on and we shall know just what he is doing. The minute he does an illegal act he will receive the same treatment we gave to Emma Goldman."

P. D. ARMOUR AND HIS PARTY RETURN.

Dr. Gunsaulus Knows Nothing of a Gift for a San Francisco School.

P. D. Armour and the traveling companions who accompanied him on a business and pleasure tour of the Pacific coast returned home at 9 a. m. yesterday. From the day of their departure one month ago until they landed in Chicago the party, beside Mr. Armour, composed of the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Franklin H. Head, Henry W. King, Dr. Frank Billings, and Frederick Layton of Milwaukee, traveled 7,300 miles and visited more than a dozen cities in nearly as many States. With reference to the story that Mr. Armour had given $500,000 to the establishment and upbuilding of an industrial school in San Francisco Dr. Gunsaulus said last evening he was not at liberty either to affirm or deny it.

"I don't think, however, that he did," continued the doctor, "but Mr. Armour never lets his left hand know what his right hand does. While in San Francisco I met the Board of Education, composed of a superior class of men, and discussed with them at considerable length the needs of an industrial and technical school such as we have here and made the remark that, if I lived there and had $500,000, I would be willing to invest it in the endowment of such an institution. Franklin H. Head accompanied me in my call upon the board. As the city already has the Wilmerding bequest of $400,000 and the Lick bequest of $700,000 it is not so bad off as might be supposed.

"I visited Stanford University and several other schools, colleges, and institutes on the coast and gathered a great deal of information that can be utilized to good advantage in our institute here. What Mr. Armour did is for him to say. The party represented beef, pork, educational, theological, medicinal, artistic, and ready-made clothing interests. We found that industrial and technical schools are much desired by the people of San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle.

"Yes, we took in the Midwinter Fair, and I can assert freely that it does great credit to the enterprise and energy of California people."

After leaving Chicago the party went first to Montgomery, Ala., and looked over the business interest and educational institutions of that place. It then went to Pass Christian, Miss., from there to New Orleans, and thence across Texas to New Mexico. A stop of two or three days was made at Phœnix, Ariz. Said Dr. Gunsaulus:

"That is an interesting town. There we saw the results of irrigation and found that the fruit-growers are digging their irrigation ditches along the line of the old canals built by the Aztecs 300 years ago."

Most of the time, however, was spent in California, the party having its headquarters in San Francisco and making frequent trips out into the country.

MUST WAIT FOR A COURT DECISION.

No Action Probable in the Union Pacific Wage Conference.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—There is now some prospect that the Union Pacific wage conference will be profitless. There have come up differences between the men and the receivers that now seem likely to end the matter. The telegraphers, whose case was taken under consideration first, contended unsuccessfully that they were not to be classed as monthly salaried men, but should be given a schedule of hours with pay for overtime and extra work. They will close their case tomorrow morning, with a good record to go to court on, but without any result otherwise. One of the leaders said this evening the men and Mr. Clark might as well go home, for there would be no result reached outside of court.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., March 18.—[Special.]—The Knowles, Taylor & Anderson sewer pipe works have resumed with all hands with a few exceptions at a 20 per cent cut. Some of the men have not been told of a reduction. The most of the men went to work on individual contracts. The works have been idle for the last three months. At New Lisbon the State Line sewer pipe works have resumed at 12 per cent reduction.

PEORIA, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The striking miners at Kingston mines have returned to work at the operators' terms, which is considerable of a reduction from former prices. So many men poured in from Reed City, a short distance away, looking for work, that the strikers were compelled to give up as a measure of self protection. Up to the time of the shutting-down of some of the Reed City mines they had received a great deal of support from the miners there. Most of the idle men have found employment.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—President Bliss of the Boston and Albany railroad has ordered a reduction of 50 per cent in the running expenses of the road in this city, and to carry this out a wholesale reduction of wages and discharge of employés will take effect Monday. All branches are included.

Cousins Dies of Smallpox.

Daniel Cousins was found dead in bed at No. 54 Custom House place yesterday afternoon. He was a porter employed at that number, which is a lodging-house. Dr. Hunt of the Health Department said Cousins had been attacked with a virulent form of smallpox. The body was taken to the morgue at the pest house. The house at No. 54 Custom House place was fumigated and all the occupants vaccinated. Later in the afternoon another case of smallpox was reported in the Harrison Street district. Fred L. Allen, a colored man, living in a tenement house, No. 126 Pacific avenue, was found to be suffering with a mild attack. He was removed to the pest house.

DAY OF REGISTRATION

PLANS OF DEMOCRATS FOR BRINGING OUT ALL THE VOTERS.

Rival Aldermanic Candidates Will Insure the Placing of All Names Possible on the Lists—How West Town Leaders Are Taking Advantage of Differences in the Republican Ranks—Bernard Weber Favors Extending Lake Shore Drive and Getting Riparian Rights.

Tomorrow is registration day. It will be the only day for registering for this election. The polling places for the registration of the new voters will be open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening. Those to whom this announcement has most interest are:

(1) Young men who have come of age since last election.

(2) Those who have become citizens since last election.

(3) Those who have acquired a residence in State and county sufficient to qualify as voters—that is, one year in the State and ninety days in the county.

(4) Those who have moved since they were registered last time.

No person can vote in this city unless he is registered.

There is good reason to believe that the Democrats are preparing for heavy new registrations in some of the wards in the interest of their Aldermanic and town candidates. This is especially the case in the First Ward and in the Sixth, where there are several Democrats seeking to break into the Council. Thus far the Republicans have shown no sign of life. They seem to have forgotten all about registration day. The Democrats hope to profit by this apathy.

They hope also to profit by the blunders of the Republicans, especially in the West Town. In making up the West Town ticket the Republican leaders ignored the Twelfth Ward, which is the Republican stronghold. They nominated the Assessor from the Democratic south end of the town, the Collector from the Democratic north end, and the Town Clerk was taken from the Seventeenth Ward. The only Republican ward given representation on the ticket is the Eleventh, which was given the Supervisor.

Democratic West Town Schemes.

The Democrats, taking advantage of this blunder, have not nominated a candidate in the Eleventh Ward, and they propose to withdraw their candidate in the Twelfth Ward. The purpose of this scheme is apparent. If there is no serious opposition to Watson and Kahler in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, it is argued that the mass of the Republican voters in those wards will take no interest in the election and will not vote at all. The Republican town ticket will suffer and the Democratic town ticket gain as a consequence. In most of the strong Democratic wards of the West Town, as in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Seventeenth, the Democrats have more than one candidate for Alderman. These multiple candidacies are encouraged to bring out the Democratic vote.

The Republicans have managed better in the South Town. They have given the Republican wards fair representation on their ticket, and the Aldermanic contests will bring out a large Republican vote. The South Town ticket is also exceptionally strong. The candidates are young, energetic men. They will make a brisk canvass, and their prospects of success are first class. The Democratic ticket is reprobated by the best Democrats of the Town. It is already known as "Billy" O'Brien's ticket. "Billy" presided over the convention at which it was nominated, and he arranged the slate. He arranged it to get Ald. Stuckart out of his own way and out of the way of his brother-in-law, "Cull" Martin.

O'Brien's Scheme for Martin's Success.

Stuckart is now Alderman of the Sixth Ward. O'Brien induced him to become a candidate for Assessor so that O'Brien's brother-in-law, Martin, could succeed Stuckart in the Council. Stuckart fell in with the idea. Whether Stuckart wins or not does not matter to O'Brien. He has obtained the Democratic nomination for Alderman. O'Brien himself expects to be the Democratic nominee for Senator in his district next fall. Stuckart has been taken out of his way. The other candidates on the Democratic ticket are weak fellows, all of them subservient to O'Brien.

Senator Bartling, Altgeld's henchman, heads the North Town Democratic ticket. He has been an active agent in the intrigue which led to removal of the three Lincoln Park Commissioners last week. The people of the North Town will thus through his candidacy have an early opportunity of expressing themselves on the Lincoln Park policy of the Governor. There is hardly much doubt as to what that verdict will be. The Republican town tickets in Lake View, Hyde Park, and Jefferson will probably be elected by large majorities.

The Republicans now have a majority of eight in the Council. This is sure to be increased. The Republicans count on certain gains in the Ninth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirtieth Wards, where they have named excellent candidates on whom they are united. The Democrats are divided in most of these wards. The Democrats are also badly split up in the First, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, and the Republicans have fair prospects in all three. In the Seventeenth Ward two Democratic candidates claim to be the "regular" nominees. This is also the case in the Twenty-third Ward and again in the Twenty-fourth. The Democratic Executive committee has recognized Maurice O'Connor regular in the Seventeenth and Watson Ruddy regular in the Twenty-fourth and will probably recognize Lyons in the Twenty-third. But that will not mend matters. The Republicans will profit by the dissension in all three places.

Shortly before midnight Saturday the regular nomination papers for Albert Glade as Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward and G. M. Boyd as Alderman of the Twenty-sixth Ward were filed with the City Clerk. Both are regular Republicans.

Calls It "a Disgraceful Nomination."

The *Herald* of yesterday referred to the nomination of Henry Stuckart as South Town Assessor by the Democrats as "a disgraceful nomination."

The Democrats of the South Town have nominated for Assessor Henry Stuckart, one of the most conspicuous members of the group of "gang" Aldermen in the Council.

A year ago the South Town Democrats nominated "Black Bill" Fitzgerald for this office. How many thousands of votes he ran behind his ticket it is not necessary to say, but, notwithstanding Carter Harrison's great victory for Mayor in the town, he was snowed under at the ballot-box, the Republican candidate being elected. Ald. Stuckart, a man as unfit for the office as Fitzgerald, or, if possible, more unfit, will meet a similar just and deserved fate at the polls.

The fatuity of any section of the Democratic party in nominating such candidates is inexplicable. It is inviting defeat. It is giving away the election in advance. Such candidates not only ought to be beaten and are beaten, but they defeat or imperil the whole ticket on which they are placed. They are such a load to carry that the party goes down with them.

Stuckart's vote in the Council has been invariably with the gang. He supported the Watson gas ordinance and every other bad and corrupt ordinance presented to the Council. A man who is not an honest Alderman will not be an honest Assessor.

The honest Democrats, the business men, the taxpayers, the decency and sobriety of the South Town will repudiate this vile nomination. It could not have been much worse.

WOULD EXTEND LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.

Bernard Weber Tells What He Thinks Should Be Done.

Bernard F. Weber, whose name is mentioned as the probable appointee to fill one of the vacancies on the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners, was seen at his home last night. When asked his views on matters pertaining to the management of the park he said:

"It is too premature for me to talk on the subject. Some of my friends have talked to me, but as yet I have had no official notification that I was to be appointed. At present I am a member of the Board of Election Commissioners and have not tendered my resignation. Before I do this I shall consult with Judge Scales and shall be governed by his wishes. Should it be agreeable to him I would resign."

"If you are made a Commissioner of the Park Board will you favor the removal of Supt. Pettigrew?" Mr. Weber hesitated for some minutes. Finally he said:

"I do not care to say anything about the subject at present."

When he was pressed for an answer he said he knew nothing of Mr. Pettigrew's management in the past. He thought, however, if Mr. Pettigrew's work was satisfactory he would not favor his dismissal unless the majority of the board insisted on it.

"What will your policy be on the extension of the Lake-Shore drive?"

"Well, I favor an extension of the drive north," said Mr. Weber. "Lincoln Park has a smaller area than either of the West and South Side systems," he continued. "The South Side parks have an area of something like 1,000 acres and the West Division has as many acres or more. The West Side has the Garfield, Humboldt, and Douglas Parks. Now the people of Lake View as far north as Church road contribute to the support of Lincoln Park. Church road is four and a half miles north of the present boundaries of Lincoln Park, and if the Lake-Shore drive was extended it would enhance the value of all the property owned by those who have heretofore helped to pay for the improvements and received no benefits. I am in favor of acquiring riparian rights as far as Evanston. I think it is the desire of Gov. Altgeld to give Chicago an improvement which would be a permanent benefit to the city. By building the sea wall north the park would acquire 2,500 acres of land which would be of great value to future generations. The riparian rights could be obtained without great cost. If there is any legislation to be enacted to favor the proceedings I think the Governor would aid the board in securing such law."

Hebrews Indorse Cook for Alderman.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Thirteenth Senatorial District Hebrew Republican club was held yesterday afternoon at Metropolitan Hall, No. 493 South Jefferson street. The meeting was called to ratify the nomination of John A. Cook for Alderman of the Seventh Ward and the Republican West Town ticket. Long before the opening of the meeting the capacity of the large hall was tested. Ald. Cook made a long address. The meeting was also addressed by James L. Monaghan, candidate for West Town Assessor; William Lorimer, J. M. Berkson, ex-Assemblyman Schott, Sol Simon, and Mr. Findling.

Workingmen Indorse Richard Powers.

A meeting of union workingmen at Thirtieth and Halsted streets yesterday indorsed the candidacy of Richard Powers of the Sailors' Union for Alderman on the independent ticket, by petition, in the Fifth Ward. Powers has issued a platform, which was read amid applause. Hundreds of copies were issued. It favors track elevation, rapid transit, and opposes the "deadly trolley system."

Political Notes.

The Socialistic Labor party, at a meeting held at No. 2513 South Halsted street yesterday afternoon, indorsed Fred Kalbitz for Alderman of the Fifth Ward.

At a meeting of union workingmen held yesterday at No. 138 Wells street, presided over by B. F. Garland of the Gasfitters' Union, the candidacy of W. T. Ball, Republican, for North Town Assessor was indorsed.

TINWARE FACTORY IS RUINED BY FIRE.

Ilsley's Extensive Concern at Brooklyn Burned, the Loss Reaching $200,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 18.—A disastrous fire resulting in the destruction of over $200,000 worth of property broke out shortly before 5 o'clock this evening in the extensive tinware factory of Silas A. Ilsley & Co., at the southeast corner of York and Adams streets. The losses on the buildings are fully covered by insurance.

OWENSBORO, Ky., March 18.—John Kopp, a wealthy stockman, today lost a splendidly equipped stock barn and valuable race horses by fire. Lightning struck the barn. The building and contents were in ashes in thirty minutes. The stud was made up of the following stock:

H. W. Miller's pacing mare, Carrie M., valued at $5,000; Scherer & Hoffendorfer's trotting stallion, Don Carbeau, $5,000; and John Kopp's blooded stallion, Heidelberg, $5,000; Blue Grass stallion, Prinception, $5,000; stallion Rivers, $1,000; brood mares Nancy Lee and Lena Rivers, $1,000 each; Lottie B. and Pansy, $300 each; Ruby, $800; stallions Diamond and Paragon, $800 and $400.

In addition to this $6,000 worth of colts and work horses were burned. There is no insurance except on the pacing mare.

DENVER, Col., March 18.—[Special.]—The damage by fire at the union depot this morning probably will not exceed $150,000. The loss is equally apportioned among the American Fire of New York, American of Philadelphia, Detroit Fire and Marine, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Hartford Home, Imperial, London and Lancashire, Merchants', National, Phœnix of Hartford, and Queen. Barkalow Bros'. lose $8,000, covered by a policy in the Westchester of New York.

ELDORA, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed three wooden business blocks and from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of property last night. A. Morris, notion and book store, loses $8,000, with $2,000 insurance in the Underwriters of Sioux City and $1,000 in the Des Moines. Carter & Shafer, agricultural implements, lose $2,500; insured for $1,600. A. C. Harris' loss on building and goods is $1,000.

NORWOOD, Minn., March 18.—Fire originating in the A. B. Taylor & Co. elevator early this morning destroyed the elevator with 6,000 bushels of wheat, several small buildings, and the town narrowly escaped a general conflagration. The loss was about $25,000.

SPENCER, Ia., March 18.—Three fires last night and today, supposed to be of incendiary origin, have caused uneasiness for the safety of the town. The damage by the fires was not great.

LIVELY RIOT IN "LITTLE ITALY."

Special Detail of Fifty Officers Called Out to Subdue It.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—The arrest this evening of four Italian boys for playing craps led to a riot in "Little Italy," which resulted in injury to several policemen of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and the arrest of nearly half a hundred Italians. Four men had been detailed in citizens clothes to arrest all boys in the precinct found playing "craps," of which numerous complaints had been made. They arrested four boys on One Hundred and Thirteenth street when a score of Italians surrounded the policemen and demanded their release. Italians quickly increased in numbers and soon the four policemen had to dodge stones and other missiles thrown from houses. Two officers started to arrest some of the worst of the rioters, but the crowd was too much for them and they ran into a house two or three doors from First avenue, from which they had noticed the worst bombardment of stones. Women blocked the way and they were jumped on by half a dozen. Three shots were fired by the rioters. In the meantime citizens had informed the police at the station of the riot and Sergt. Norton with a platoon of forty-six men went to the scene. There was a general stampede at sight of them and each officer made a capture without any further serious trouble.

DISCUSS THE WORK OF TEMPERANCE.

Anniversary of the Congressional Society Celebrated at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The sixtieth anniversary of the Congressional Temperance Society was celebrated by a public platform meeting at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. Nelson Dingley of Maine, the President of the society, made a brief address, and the Rev. Fred D. Power of the Methodist Memorial Church, Secretary of the society, submitted his annual report. He outlined the progress that had been made in the cause of the temperance line in the United States and Canada during the year. Mr. Power made some reference to the present state dinner at the White House this year at which time he said each of the forty guests had six wine glasses before him, while Mrs. Cleveland had nothing but water glasses beside her plate. He praised Mrs. Cleveland for this. Addresses were made by Representatives Johnson of North Dakota, Ellis of Oregon, Morse of Massachusetts, Pickler of South Dakota, and Mr. Elliott of Maine. A telegram of congratulation was authorized to be sent to the Hon. Neal Dow, the prohibition temperance advocate.

Callahan and Brennan Fight a Draw.

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., March 18.—W. A. Callahan of this city and "Reddy" Brennan of Streator, Ill., fought a twenty-one-round draw here last night. The purse was $100 and gate receipts were divided. Brennan broke a bone in his right hand in the thirteenth round and fought cautiously during the balance of the fight. Both men were considerably punished.

A Harbinger.

'Twas early in the morning when
I heard that rooster boom,
And dreaming of the spring, I said:
"The crow cuss is in bloom."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

RIKER'S CACTI RANCH

PROPOSES TO CONTROL THE PRICKLY PLANT MARKET.

Will Give an Immense Cactus for a Good Boiler—His Experiences in Other Lines of Horticulture and Floriculture—Bought Monkeys to Pick Apples Cheaply and Was Forced to Give the Simians to Organ-Grinders—Made Money in Muskmelons by a Clever Device.

C. L. Riker is propagating cacti. He wants to make Chicago the great cacti center of the world, and to work out this end he has purchased the greenhouses at the World's Fair, where he is now nursing hundreds of different kinds of thorny plants. Mr. Riker wanted a relief from the government bond scheme with which he recently stirred up America, and he turned to cacti.

Trouble, however, has beset Mr. Riker and his cacti. He has, by some hocus-pocus, been forced to forego the benefits of a steam boiler, without which cacti are apt to wither and decay. So in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday he announced that he was willing to pay spot cash for a movable boiler, one that could be utilized in his greenhouses to keep his cacti warm. He wanted the boiler delivered yesterday or this morning and he was willing to drive almost any sort of a bargain to get the boiler. He would sacrifice a $250 cactus for a $150 boiler, and the trade, even at this rate, would enable Mr. Riker to make money. He wanted a boiler and he wanted it badly. Late last night he was still skirmishing and he had hopes he would be able to warm up his pet cacti today. He was sure there was a man somewhere in Chicago who wanted to trade a boiler for a cactus and he knew he would find the man. When asked about his cacti venture Mr. Riker said:

Will Make Much Money.

"Why, I have had the World's Fair greenhouses for some time, and I am raising cacti out there, as well as several other kinds of plants. I am working hard with the bulbs, shrubs, and sprouts left over from the big show, and in a couple of months I intend to prove my investment a paying one. If my plants turn out as well as they now look I believe I will have some of the best and rarest cacti in the world. There is always a market for them, too, and the first man in the market has a good chance to hold the best of the trade."

This is not, the story runs, Mr. Riker's first experience in the floral world. Aside from the rumor that he once planned to carry the Manufactures Building across the lake into Michigan by means of balloons and raise celery under its roof, there is a tale told of an experience Mr. Riker once had with an apple orchard in New York State. This orchard was purchased by him, and he figured it out that if he could originate some plan to pluck the apples in an economical manner he could make a fortune. So, the story says, he went to New York City, and, after much trouble, he bought a large job lot of cheap monkeys. He purposed training the simians so that they would gather his apple crop for him. Mr. Riker took his cages of monkeys to his orchard, and when apple harvest time came he released them from the cages.

Monkeys Had Fun with Riker.

Of course, the nimble beasts climbed the apple trees. But they did not understand what they were required to do. They saw in the apples a good chance for fun, and so they played pranks with Mr. Riker's choice fruit. For hours the monkeys pelted each other with Northern Spies, russets, and winesaps, chattering all the time and eluding all efforts made to capture them. Mr. Riker's crop was ruined, it is related, and when the monkeys were finally caught a man was given a good big commission to go to New York and give the little beasts to Italian organ-grinders.

On another occasion it is told of Mr. Riker that he dealt in muskmelons. Prosaic enough as this occupation is apt to be, this man, whose head is as full of money-making ideas as a shad is of bones, arose to the occasion, and out of the ordinary muskmelons he made much money, secured heaps of free advertising, and showed others how to get out of the humdrum routine of everyday trade. Mr. Riker did all this by tacking to each muskmelon a tag bearing this inscription:

UNFORBIDDEN FRUIT.

From apples and muskmelons Mr. Riker has come to cacti, and he declares there's money yet in any of them.

Three Drowned in San Francisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—Mrs. Mollie Martin, wife of a saloonkeeper, her daughter, Ora, aged 6, and Miss Nellie McCarthy were drowned in the bay today by the capsizing of a yacht. They were out on a pleasure trip with Peter Thornburg, a Swedish sailor. The latter gave the tiller to Mrs. Martin while he adjusted the sails. She was inexperienced, threw the boat too close to the wind, and it turned over. All managed to hold on to the overturned boat, which drifted with the ebb tide past the British ship Mary Down. Thornberg claims their cries for assistance were heard, but the officers refused to lower a boat, throwing out a life buoy instead. The women, exhausted, finally loosened their holds and sank. Thornburg was rescued after being two hours in the water.

Large Leaves.

Leaves of the talipot palm in Ceylon sometimes attain the length of twenty feet. The natives sometimes use them in making tents.

Three Reasons Why You Should Get HOOD'S And Only HOOD'S

First—Because it is a modern medicine, originated by experienced pharmacists of today, under whose careful supervision it is prepared from the most valuable medicinal ingredients by a combination, process, and proportion peculiar to

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Second—Because it combines economy and strength, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar," being original with and true only of this great remedy. It costs more, even if you pay less, to buy a medicine to experiment with, than it does to get

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Third—Because Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. If you are suffering from impure blood in the form of scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism or catarrh, or if you are "all run down," it not only makes you feel better, but if persistently used it will thoroughly eradicate all the impurities from your blood and make you feel well. This is a peculiarity with

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c per box.

The Chicago Tribune.

COMBINATION COUPON.

This coupon is received for any Pictures or Books issued by "The Tribune" in accordance with the terms printed from time to time with the different offers. Dates are changed daily and coupons must be different, but need not be consecutive.

Monday, March 19.

MORE WIVES

J. W. BROWN ADDS T... TWENTY-SIX IN...

Two from New York St... Famous Polygamist... Thought to Have ... Hiler Will Proba... Thursday at His He... ton, Ill.—Owners o... Form a Butter Boar...

DETROIT, Mich., Mar... James Wellington Brow... the phenomenal record o... the State of Michigan alo... wives being heard from a... of the United States, ha... public notice, through th... the hitherto unreported... The facility of Mr. Brown... is no greater than his k... them. The most attracti... appear to be milliners an... of the Mesdames Brown ... city and two of them live... Brown's operations were... did not have time or m... divorces.

It was shown at the re... six years Brown had ... women in Michigan. ... present at the trial, and h... of six years in Jackson ... leased from prison some ... was heard from him un... a letter was received fro... in Buffalo. She had he... of her husband, who ha... wrote to one of the victi... this city. Brown had ... Buffalo Miss Emma Da... maker. Mr. Brown li... weeks and then he dep... heard of at Fredonia, N. ... love with another dres... formality of falling in lo... a speedy marriage, and i... another desertion took p... continued his journeying... strewing the land with de...

To both of these New ... letters have been sent ... partment giving them d... escapades. Nothing is ... present whereabouts.

HILER WILL PROBA...

No Evidence to Be Off... at Bloomingto...

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Ma... There seems now little ... Hiler, who was arrested i... on a warrant charging hi... perjury, will be set free T... for his hearing. None of... en whom it has been clai... are likely to come here to... Mrs. Washburn, mother o... ried here two weeks sin... acquaintance and wh... warrants for Hiler's ... she did not kno... charged Hiler with big... she would not have sig... she was deceived as to... allegation she signed by... detective of Peoria. It ... when Slocum secured th... Chicago he was penniless... from Hiler, his prisoner,... and that of Hiler and Hi... and gave a receipt for th... A. Slocum, Deputy Sheri... ty." Slocum is not an... Deputy Sheriff of this co... ture is likely to make hi...

TO FORM A BUTTER ...

Representatives of Cre... liminary Action at...

ST. PAUL, Minn., Marc... The representatives of fi... at Albert Lea to devise ... suring creameries at a ... charged, which is 2 per ... mittee was appointed to ... for with the Attorney-G... meeting will be held ... probable the twenty-five ... county will go into the s... the law will permit su... and if not some mutual ... vised. At the meeting a ... pointed to report on th... butter board of trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., M... —Municipal reform clubs... throughout the city for th... ing men who will enforce ... ent administration does ... Sundays to the satisfactio...

Colored citizens of Hen... Counties will hold a publi... tury Hall in this city Mar... the question of issuing a ... convention at Minneapoli... June.

The application of J. C. ... pointment of a receiver ... Catholic Building and Lo... been dismissed by Judge ... cial condition of the asso... strated to be in satisfactor...

A test case is to be broug... by the firemen suspended ... by Chief Runge to collect s... they were suspended.

It is reported that all of ... dealers in this city will soo... line again and become ... Wholesale Butchers' Asso... organization will be for th... ing credit only and will no...

A meeting of the local ... tion will soon be called ... charges alleging collusion ... western line and scalpers i... all the members of the as... pressed a desire for an inv...

All the details in the big ... the syndicate of Minneap... facturers have been comp... tracts have been signed. ... having been completed the... is the organization and i... syndicate. This will take... thirty days. The object o... carry on a logging busines... the Minneapolis mills.

FIND THEODORE IS ...

Possible Cause of His ... Poison at Coun...

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Ma... —Samuel Theodore, mana... Oil company in this city,... found dead in his bed at ... It was supposed he died fr... morphine, which he had be... taking for about a year. ... relatives no inquest was h... was buried Thursday. Mr... New Orleans at the time ... death, having been there ... ber. She arrived here T... Drake of the Omaha offic... Oil company yesterday... Theodore in company w... an Omaha attorney. They... her husband had been disc... faulter for $4,500, and the... that she sign an agreemen... all shortages in her husban... refused and asked until t... They threatened to prose... consented, and the matter ... Monday. Mr. and Mrs. T... ried sixteen years ago, a... riage Theodore lost $10... money on the Board of Tr... ised never to speculate a... shown he had broken that... seems to afford the most... tion of whatever shortage... exist. The affair is shroud... the Standard Oil compa... agents here to secure it fro...

LOOKS DUBIOUS FOR ...

Contention at Her Home ... tion on the Applicati...

MADISON, Wis., March ... respondence.]—It is likel... elapse before Gov. Peck a... cation for a pardon for M... who is serving a life sen... prison for the murde... Maley at Richland Cente... The application was mad... over two months ago. A... Richmond Center people ... and arguments which cons... were made before the Gove...

MORE WIVES APPEAR.

J. W. BROWN ADDS TO HIS RECORD OF TWENTY-SIX IN MICHIGAN.

Two from New York State Are Seeking the Famous Polygamist and Others Are Thought to Have Been His Dupes—Hiler Will Probably Be Released Thursday at His Hearing in Bloomington, Ill.—Owners of Creameries May Form a Butter Board of Trade.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—James Wellington Brown, a polygamist with the phenomenal record of twenty-six wives in the State of Michigan alone and with other wives being heard from at times in other parts of the United States, has again come into public notice, through the inquiries of two of the hitherto unreported Mesdames Brown. The facility of Mr. Brown in acquiring wives is no greater than his knack of disposing of them. The most attractive women to Brown appear to be milliners and dressmakers. Four of the Mesdames Brown were residents of this city and two of them lived in the same ward. Brown's operations were so extensive that he did not have time or money to bother with divorces.

It was shown at the recent trial that within six years Brown had married twenty-six women in Michigan. Many of these were present at the trial, and he received a sentence of six years in Jackson prison. He was released from prison some weeks ago. Nothing was heard from him until this week, when a letter was received from a new Mrs. Brown in Buffalo. She had heard of the escapades of her husband, who had deserted her, and wrote to one of the victims, who still lives in this city. Brown had led to the altar in Buffalo Miss Emma Davis, who was a dressmaker. Mr. Brown lived with her three weeks and then he departed. He was next heard of at Fredonia, N. Y., where he fell in love with another dressmaker. The slight formality of falling in love was followed by a speedy marriage, and in exactly two weeks another desertion took place, and Mr. Brown continued his journeyings over the country strewing the land with deserted wives.

To both of these New York State women letters have been sent by the Police Department giving them details of his former escapades. Nothing is known of Brown's present whereabouts.

HILER WILL PROBABLY BE FREED.

No Evidence to Be Offered Against Him at Bloomington Tuesday.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—There seems now little doubt that John T. Hiler, who was arrested in Chicago last week on a warrant charging him with bigamy and perjury, will be set free Tuesday, the day set for his hearing. None of the numerous women whom it has been claimed he has married are likely to come here to testify against him. Mrs. Washburn, mother of the girl Hiler married here two weeks since after a few hours' acquaintance and who swore out the warrants for Hiler's arrest, declares she did not know the warrants charged Hiler with bigamy and perjury or she would not have signed them. She says she was deceived as to the nature of the allegation she signed by Slocum, the alleged detective of Peoria. It has been learned that when Slocum secured the arrest of Hiler in Chicago he was penniless and borrowed money from Hiler, his prisoner, to pay his own fare and that of Hiler and Hiler's wife to this city and gave a receipt for the money signed "S. A. Slocum, Deputy Sheriff of McLean County." Slocum is not and never has been a Deputy Sheriff of this county, and this signature is likely to make him trouble.

TO FORM A BUTTER BOARD OF TRADE

Representatives of Creameries Take Preliminary Action at St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—The representatives of fifteen creameries met at Albert Lea to devise some scheme for insuring creameries at a less rate than is now charged, which is 2 per cent a year. A committee was appointed to investigate and confer with the Attorney-General and another meeting will be held next Saturday. It is probable the twenty-five creameries in the county will go into the scheme if it is found the law will permit such an organization, and if not some mutual scheme will be devised. At the meeting a committee was appointed to report on the plan to organize a butter board of trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—Municipal reform clubs are being formed throughout the city for the purpose of electing men who will enforce the laws. The present administration does not close the town Sundays to the satisfaction of the reformers.

Colored citizens of Hennepin and Ramsey Counties will hold a public meeting at Century Hall in this city March 30 to consider the question of issuing a call for a National convention at Minneapolis some time during June.

The application of J. C. Elsen for the appointment of a receiver for the Hennepin Catholic Building and Loan Association has been dismissed by Judge Pond. The financial condition of the association was demonstrated to be in satisfactory condition.

A test case is to be brought against the city by the firemen suspended and then reinstated by Chief Runge to collect salaries for the time they were suspended.

It is reported that all of the wholesale meat dealers in this city will soon be brought into line again and become members of the Wholesale Butchers' Association. The new organization will be for the purpose of limiting credit only and will not control prices.

A meeting of the local Passenger Association will soon be called to investigate the charges alleging collusion between the Northwestern line and scalpers in this city. Almost all the members of the association have expressed a desire for an investigation.

All the details in the big pine land transfer to the syndicate of Minneapolis lumber manufacturers have been completed and the contracts have been signed. The important work having been completed the next thing in order is the organization and incorporation of the syndicate. This will take place in the next thirty days. The object of the syndicate is to carry on a logging business for the benefit of the Minneapolis mills.

FIND THEODORE IS A DEFAULTER.

Possible Cause of His Recent Death by Poison at Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—Samuel Theodore, manager of the Standard Oil company in this city, a week ago was found dead in his bed at the Ogden Hotel. It was supposed he died from an overdose of morphine, which he had been in the habit of taking for about a year. At the request of relatives no inquest was held, and the body was buried Thursday. Mrs. Theodore was in New Orleans at the time of her husband's death, having been there since last November. She arrived here Thursday. Manager Drake of the Omaha office of the Standard Oil company yesterday called on Mrs. Theodore in company with Richard Hall, an Omaha attorney. They informed her that her husband had been discovered to be a defaulter for $4,500, and they demanded of her that she sign an agreement to stand good for all shortages in her husband's accounts. She refused and asked until tomorrow to decide. They threatened to prosecute her unless she consented, and the matter was left open until Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore were married sixteen years ago, and after their marriage Theodore lost $10,000 of his wife's money on the Board of Trade. He then promised never to speculate again. It has been shown he had broken that promise, and this seems to afford the most plausible explanation of whatever shortage may be found to exist. The affair is shrouded in mystery, but the Standard Oil company is pressing its agents here to secure it from all loss.

LOOKS DUBIOUS FOR ROSE ZOLDOSKI.

Contention at Her Home May Prevent Action on the Application for Pardon.

MADISON, Wis., March 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—It is likely a long time will elapse before Gov. Peck acts upon the application for a pardon for Miss Rose Zoldoski, who is serving a life sentence in the State prison for the murder of Miss Ella Maley at Richland Center three years ago. The application was made to the Governor over two months ago. A big delegation of Richmond Center people came to the city, and arguments which consumed nearly a day were made before the Governor. The matter was so thoroughly discussed that it was thought an early decision would be rendered. Week after week passed. Inquiries at the Executive chamber were invariably answered by the statement that the Governor had taken no action in Miss Zoldoski's case. He is waiting for further information. When asked yesterday whether there was any likelihood of a decision soon the Governor's private secretary said: "No, there is no certainty when the Governor will act in the application for Miss Zoldoski's pardon. He is waiting for the evidence given during the trial to reach here. He determined he could not decide the matter satisfactorily to himself without looking over this evidence, so he sent to Richland Center to procure it. It was an indexed copy of the evidence that he sent for, and he expected to get it in a few days, but two months have now gone by and still it is not here. Several requests have been made for it. One of the answers intimates that the evidence has been lost. The real cause of the delay is the fact that a hot war is on up in Richland Center, Wausau, and the towns most interested in the case. This fight among the friends and enemies of Miss Zoldoski seems to be engrossing all their attention and there appears to be little inclination to take the steps necessary to secure the Governor's decision on the application for a pardon."

PROMISE OF A LARGE GATHERING.

Plans for the Christian Endeavor Convention at Peru, Ind.

PERU, Ind., March 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The fourth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor societies of the Seventh District, consisting of the Counties of Miami, Howard, Grant, and Wabash, will be held at Marion, Ind., March 23 and 24. Special arrangements have been made for the entertainment and interest of delegates and visitors, nearly 3,000 of whom have signified their intention of attending. Among the prominent speakers present will be the Rev. L. A. Crandall of Chicago, whose address will be "Inter-Denomination Fellowship"; the Rev. M. H. Appleby of Wingate, Vice-President of Indiana Union, with an address on "Good Citizenship"; the Rev. Harry Nice of Peru, "Wanted, a Man"; the Rev. S. C. Dickey of Indianapolis, State Superintendent of Home Missions, with an address on "Missions." Among other prominent persons to be present will be Judge Lex J. Kirkpatrick of Kokomo, President Indiana Union; the Rev. David Walk, D. D., of Kokomo; the Rev. B. F. Cavins, D. D., of Peru; the Rev. Cary E. Morgan, and the Rev. Charles Little, D. D., of Wabash.

SECURES DR. PARRY'S COLLECTION.

Valuable Herbarium Acquisition for the Iowa Agricultural College.

AMES, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—The herbarium and library of the late Dr. C. C. Parry of Davenport, one of the most valuable in the country, has come into the hands of the Agricultural College by purchase. Dr. Parry's work in the lucidation and collecting of North American plants has been excelled by no other North American botanist. With the single exception of the large collection of plants in Engelmann and other herbaria in the Missouri Botanical Gardens none are so valuable west of the Alleghany Mountains. Dr. Parry's collecting began in 1842 in the attractive floral region of Northeastern New York. He was associated with many of the exploring parties, beginning with David Dale Owen's geological survey before Iowa was admitted as a State. He was botanist of the Mexican Boundary survey, and for more than thirty years the greater part of his time was spent in making botanical explorations in the West. The specimens were collected at a time when it was difficult to make them. Hundreds of plants new to science were discovered by him, and many of the choicest garden plants and many noble trees were introduced by him.

SMALLPOX APPEARS AT ISHPEMING.

Victim Walked into Town After Working a Day on the Drainage Canal.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—A case of smallpox was discovered in this city last night. The victim is Martin Lucas, a young Englishman who arrived here from Spring Valley, Ill., last Tuesday. He and a companion, Richard Beer, covered the distance from Spring Valley on foot, they having left there four weeks ago. While en route they worked one day on the drainage canal in Chicago. Lucas was taken ill the day following his arrival here and remained at his boarding house until last night without calling a physician. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the disease from spreading. Special police officers have been detailed to guard the premises, and all the inmates are being confined to the house. The city is not provided with a pesthouse, but it is probable that one will be erected soon. During the last two weeks more than 3,000 persons have been vaccinated, but yesterday, when it became generally known that smallpox existed, the physicians had all they could do to accommodate all who desired vaccination.

TO FOUND A NEW HOME AT OMAHA.

Bishop Scannell's Plan in Behalf of Women Nearing Completion.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—[Special.]—Bishop Scannell returned today from St. Louis with several sisters, who propose to establish a Home of the Good Shepherd for the shelter and reformation of girls and women. The Bishop has desired for a long time to have such an institution located in this city, there being no other conducted by his church nearer than Chicago or St. Louis. A large building has been tendered for two years free of rent by a benevolent man for this purpose, and if it proves suitable it will be accepted. In any event the house will be located either in this city or South Omaha.

The Omaha Baseball Association in the Western Association has located grounds between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, with Charles street for the north bounds, and will begin laying out and fencing at once. The City Council has permitted the use of twenty feet of Charles street.

CLIMBS A POLE TO ESCAPE A BULL.

Railroad Magnates Have a Lively Scramble for Safety at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—W. B. Doddridge, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad, yesterday had to sacrifice his dignity to safety. At 11 o'clock, while walking toward the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern Depot with H. G. Clark of St. Louis, General Superintendent Hopkins of Sedalia, R. M. Peck of Pacific, and other railway officials, a bull broke from the stock-yards. The maddened animal rushed for the party. Doddridge, who is short, stout, and anything but a sprinter, sought the first position of safety he could find, and climbed up the nearest telegraph pole in a hasty but rather ungraceful manner. The bull next took after J. C. Hennessey, Superintendent of Kansas City Terminals. He fairly flew toward the river, distancing the bull, while the others climed into, on top of, and under box cars.

TWO POSITIONS OFFERED COUGHLIN.

Can Be a Detective at London, Ont., or Go into a Minneapolis Museum.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—Since his arrival in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan Dan Coughlin has been offered several paying positions. One was from a detective agency at London, Ont., and another was from the Pacific Museum of Minneapolis. None of the proposals thus far submitted has been considered by him, as he is desirous of taking at least a couple of months' rest before engaging in any business pursuit. Dan celebrated St. Patrick's day at Lake Linden, where a grand reunion of all the Hibernian societies in the copper country was held.

ONE GAS ORDINANCE MADE VOID.

Fear of Publicity at Fulton, Ill., Reverts to the City's Benefit.

FULTON, Ill., March 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—Some one's blundering work in attempting to keep certain portions of Fulton's gas ordinance from the public has invalidated the measure and undone the work of the Council in passing it over the Mayor's veto. Upon the copy of the ordinance after it was passed some one, it is not known whether it was the City Auditor or one of the Aldermen, made a notation designating a part of it "not to be published." The people of the city are pleased at the outcome.

MAY FREE BOTH MEN.

CONVICTED OF MURDER IN ST. LOUIS BUT NOW THOUGHT INNOCENT.

They Are Under Sentence of Death for Killing Edwin Brown, but New Evidence Has Been Discovered That May Give Them Liberty—Strange Career of James Crooks Ends in Prison for Pension Frauds—Two Pastors Attacked by Young People They Had Criticised.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—Attorney Dugan, who is counsel for William Kaiser and Jacob Heinze, now under sentence of death for the murder of Edwin Brown, the stock dealer, a year ago in front of ex-Congressman Niedringhaus' residence, has furnished the police with information which may result in the arrest of others on the charge of killing Brown, and the exoneration of Kaiser and Heinze. Willie Ahearn, under sentence for burglary, is said to be implicated. Mr. Brown was robbed of a watch on the case of which was a photograph of his dead boy. A picture of the boy was reprinted on a police circular issued at the time of the arrest. Ahearn was suddenly confronted with this picture, and asked if he had ever seen it before. He answered "Yes," then suddenly flushed and refused to tell where, when, or how he had seen it. He is a member of the "Blair street gang," and it is now believed this band of thugs did the murder.

A young man accompanied by a young woman, who claimed to be 18 years old, but who looked to be younger, called at the Four Courts in search of a place to get married. They gave their names as Robert P. Shaw and Lettie B. Smith of Woodville, Ill. Shaw's brother, Thomas G. Shaw, accompanied the couple, who frankly admitted that they had eloped. The young people were detained on one pretext or another until the police had telegraphed to Woodville. The Constable of Woodville arrived late last night and took the girl home. Shaw accompanied them and says he will have it out with the girl's father.

CROOKS ENDS HIS CAREER IN PRISON.

Arrested for Pension Frauds—Once a Trusted Resident of Louisville.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—The United States Marshal for this district has taken to the penetentiary a man whose career has been a strange one. His name is James Crooks and he was sent to the penetentiary for one year for participating in a series of pension frauds recently perpetrated in this city, whereby the government is the loser to the extent of several thousands of dollars. His crime consisted in swearing to false pension affidavits.

Several years ago Crooks resided in Louisville, Ky., where he was the chief civil engineer of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He received a high salary and was considered one of the brightest and most promising men in the town. He acquired a passion for fast horses and whisky and in time devoted himself so entirely to the latter that he was discharged. Since then his decline has been rapid. After wandering from place to place he finally landed in Trenton, Mo., about three years ago. He subsisted by doing odd jobs about the town. While he was never charged with any crime worse than laziness, the people of Trenton after a while began to regard him as obnoxious and one night about two years ago he was taken out by unknown parties and tarred and feathered and ordered to leave town. The citizens then gave him transportation to St. Joseph for himself and family, a wife, and four children, and they took the first train for this city. Arriving here they located on Ring's Island, where they have staid during their two years' residence in St. Joseph.

Their tenement is a little 10 by 12 shanty, for which there seems to be no owner. Crooks had hardly become settled in St. Joseph until he put his four children out on the streets to beg. One of them being totally blind and the others crippled, their appearance made a strong appeal to the public, and many a tightly drawn purse string was relaxed in their favor. Thus he was enabled to live without work but the Associated Charities interfered and asked the Probate Court for the appointment of a guardian of the helpless little ones, the eldest being less than 10 years of age. Crooks appeared in the court to take part in proceedings and declared he needed his children to support him. He told of physical afflictions and made a vigorous plea against the Associated Charities taking his little ones from him, but the evidence resulted in a verdict for the charity people. They took charge of the Crooks children and placed them in the Home for the Friendless, where they have since remained.

YOUNG PEOPLE ATTACK PASTORS.

Resent Criticism of Their Conduct at Belmont, Ind., and Castalia, S. D.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—There is great excitement in Brown County over the treatment of the Rev. A. Warren by some unknown persons at Belmont. The Rev. Warren has been preaching there for some time, attacking some of the people of the place. When leaving his church after services Monday night he was attacked and beaten. Officers are hunting for the guilty parties.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. S. D. Angle of Castalia, S. D., contributed an article to a paper recently reflecting on the character of a number of young people of that town. Friday night he was called from his home and, while on the main street, was showered with stones and eggs by about twenty young men.

SNEED WILL NOT GO TO COLUMBUS

Admits the Charge of Taking Mileage Books but Refuses to Return.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—[Special.]—Jack Sneed, the ticket broker now under arrest in Chicago for stealing Pennsylvania railroad mileage books, disappeared from this city under peculiar circumstances that led to the suspicion that he had gone away with a young woman, who left the city at the same time, and with whom his name had been unpleasantly connected. His wife at the time charged him with deserting her and taking with him a quantity of valuable jewelry. She made an effort to trace him. At that time it was discovered that $400 worth of mileage books had been stolen from the city ticket office of the Pennsylvania lines. There were twenty mileage books gone and no account could be made of them. Each book is separately numbered and a record kept of it. While in business here Sneed was a frequent caller at the Pennsylvania ticket office for the purpose of getting information relative to connections and trains and oftentimes took the liberty of going behind the counter into City Ticket Agent Smith's private office, where the mileage books were kept stacked up in a large safe. Sneed was suspected and located in Cincinnati and afterward followed to Chicago by a railroad detective. A few days ago he was confronted by the company's officers in Chicago with the charge of taking the books. He admitted the charge and said he had sold fifteen of them, some in Cincinnati and the rest in Chicago. He agreed to return to Columbus. Subsequently he changed his mind and procured legal counsel. The result was that he declined to return here and was placed under arrest. Today steps were taken here asking the Governor of Illinois to honor a requisition for him.

TO KEEP DE FRANCE FROM CHICAGO.

Scheme to Arrest Him at Kalamazoo on a Charge That Could Be Disproved.

LANSING, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—Gov. Rich was called on yesterday by a stranger, accompanied by Sheriff Snyder of Macomb County. A year ago at Mount Clemens crooks secured valuable diamonds from the wife of Eddie Mines, who is also a famous crook. A few days ago Mines asked Gov. Rich to withhold the requisition papers prepared in behalf of Jacob Newman, the Chicago lawyer, who says De France cheated him out of a large sum of money on the ground that in case De France was acquitted in Kalamazoo Mines would have a chance to arrest De France on the charge of committing the diamond robbery. Some one told the Governor Mines' true character and he decided that the matter could rest until the Kalamazoo trial was ended. The idea here is that Mines saw a chance to keep De France out of the clutches of the Chicago officers, who claim they have a good case, and keep him here on a charge that could probably be easily torn to pieces. It is further believed De France's friends would expect a small bail bond on the poor showing made of his guilt, when he could skip the country.

ALL THE BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

School Board of Excelsior Springs, Mo., Takes Action to Secure Its Funds.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—All the officers of the Bank of Excelsior Springs were arrested today at instance of the School Board. The bank held $3,400 of the city school funds when it failed. The only security the school board has for the funds is a bond composed of members of the bank. The receiver has not made a statement, but the bank is believed to be in a rotten condition. It is predicted that many more legal proceedings will be commenced tomorrow. The bank carried about $8,000 in deposits and as yet no good assets are in sight.

Gang of Thieves at Work at Arcola, Ill.

ARCOLA, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—A band of thieves has been operating in this city for the last fortnight and several hundred dollars' worth of plunder has been secured from hotels, restaurants, and private residences. Last night several dwelling houses were visited and the inhabitants relieved of watches, jewelry, and other valuables. It is said to be the work of home talent and the police are laying a trap for the capture of the gang.

To Resume Work in the Sanger Quarry.

JOLIET, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—A strong organization of capitalists in Chicago was represented at Joliet by E. R. Brainerd, the large contractor who purchased for himself and others the plant of the Sanger, Moody & Steel Stone company sold at assignee sale for $23,000. A strong capitalization is effected, and it is intended to immediately renew work at the Sanger quarry, putting to work as large or a larger force than has been employed there for a number of years.

To Contest Their Property Taxation.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—Three more individual suits have been filed in the District Court appealing from the action of the City Council and Board of Equalization of this city of assessments of property for taxation. Those filing the suits are the Cedar Rapids and Marion Street railway company, P. E. Hall, and H. V. Ferguson. These suits come up at the next term of court and will probably end the fight which has been waged against the assessment of property on a full cash value basis.

To Sell the Oshkosh Electric Plant.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—The Oshkosh electric light plant is about to be sold under the hammer and Oshkosh people frozen out of $50,000 in stock and bonds. An attorney of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust company, which holds a trust deed to protect $100,000 worth of bonds held by Eastern parties, is on his way to petition the court to order a sale. The company is now in the hands of a receiver. If the plant is sold it will not bring nearly $100,000, and the Oshkosh people interested see no way to save themselves.

Successful Revival at Virginia, Ill.

VIRGINIA, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The most successful revival meeting for several years has just closed at the Methodist church in this city. The Rev. A. H. Reat, local pastor, had charge of the meetings. Other speakers were the Rev. W. Ganaway, Evangelist of Illinois, the Rev. Horace Reed, and Dr. Craven, a returned missionary, of Northern, Indiana. Forty-five united with the church.

Natural Gas Company Changes Hands.

ELWOOD, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—Two hundred and fifty shares in the Elwood Natural Gas and Oil company, amounting to the controlling interest, has been purchased by Pennsylvania capitalists at a cost of $20,000. The stock was owned by R. L. Leeson, who now retires. The company was the first in the field and has one of the best plants in the State.

Loeffler Is Said to Have Jumped His Bail.

NORWALK, O., March 18.—[Special.]—Frederick Loeffler, whose trial was set for tomorrow, it is said has jumped his bail. He was indicted for shooting with intent to kill Miss Lena Linder last June in the Lutheran Church, this city. His bond was for $500, and was signed by his brother-in-law and his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Yeager of this city.

George W. Kiser Sued for Divorce.

LEBANON, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Minnie B. Kiser has sued her husband, George W. Kiser, for divorce. She charges cruelty. The court granted an order restraining the defendant from disposing of his property until the case is tried. The couple were married in 1884 and Mr. Kiser is wealthy.

For a New Hotel at Elwood, Ind.

ELWOOD, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—The Elwood Hotel company will file articles of incorporation Monday with a capital stock of $20,000 for the erection of a fine modern hotel in this city the coming season. It will be conducted on the metropolitan system.

Northwest Notes.

Roy Hall, 3 years old, fell into an open well at Lebanon, Ind., and was drowned.

Stephen Coyne, who endeavored to commit suicide at Aurora, Ill., died of his wounds.

Anton Slavaniska, an Austrian laborer, was killed at Joliet, Ill., by being struck by rock from a blast.

Lightning struck the spire of St. Columbia Church at Ottawa, Ill., damaging it to the extent of $1,000.

Judge Webb has affirmed the decision of the City Council at Atchison, Kas., seating M. J. Cloyes as Mayor.

Mrs. Cornelia A. Spindler, a widow at Defiance, O., has sued Brice M. Alshouse for $5,000 for breach of promise.

George G. Baer of Kansas City was the successful bidder for the sewer contract at Boone, Ia. His bid was $70,600.

Julia Burley was burned to death at Huntington, Ind. She was playing with fire in a field when her clothing caught fire.

Sever Peterson, 63 years old, committed suicide by hanging, at his home in La Crosse, Wis. Overindulgence in drink was the cause.

The Standard Pottery company, at East Liverpool, O., will soon commence work on improvements to double the capacity of the plant.

The teachers of Coles County, Ill., held their spring institute at Charleston. F. W. Parker of the Cook County Normal School addressed the meeting.

Robert M. Johnson committed suicide at Sigourney, Ia., by shooting himself. He was an ex-Sheriff of the county, and was made desperate by ill-health.

The College State Oratorical Association at a meeting at Beloit, Wis., admitted Lawrence University and voted to hold the contest next year at Appleton, Wis.

GRAND JURY SHAMELESS IN ITS GUILT.

Openly Refuses to Bring Indictments Where Proof Is Conclusive.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18.—[Special.]—In the Federal Court for the Northern District of Alabama Saturday afternoon District-Attorney Emmet O'Neal made a motion that the grand jury be discharged. He said that he had brought to its attention a number of cases in which the guilt of the parties was positive and conclusive, yet they had refused to find true bills. The jury was no longer of service towards furthering the ends of justice. Judge Bruce discharged the jury, they themselves admitting that they could no longer accomplish any good. Mr. O'Neal then moved that the court summon a new grand jury for the following reasons: He had a communication from Attorney-General Olney based upon a report to the Department of Justice by Special Examiner Lee Chalmers to the effect that gross irregularities had occurred in preparing the jury-box for this term of court. Deputy Clerk E. T. Broadway had put the names in the jury-box instead of the clerk, N. W. Trimble. Broadway had had the jury-box and the key to it in his possession a day after it was filled. W. H. Hunter, an accused Federal Commissioner and C. C. Reid, whose brother is indicted, had furnished names to put in the box. Broadway and Trimble are warm personal friends of certain accused officials. The court took the motion under advisement to Monday. They were the North Alabama Federal officials charged with peculations from the government whose cases the grand jury refused to find indictments in and for whose benefit the District Attorney represents the alleged irregularities as to the jury box were made.

Smith Knocks Out Lewis.

EL PASO, Tex., March 18.—One of the hardest fights that ever took place in the West was fought today between Australian Billy Smith and Billy Lewis of Butte. The fight was for $500. Smith weighed in at 152 and Lewis at 145. Lewis was knocked out in fourteen rounds.

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Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

ATHLETES AT WORK.

RENEWED INTEREST AT THE WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

Men Go in Training in Every Branch of Athletics—Plenty of Candidates for Places on the Various 'Varsity Teams—Good Men at the Head of the Sport—Routing Out Every Man Who Is of Sound Body—President Adams Does Not Agree with President Eliot.

MADISON, Wis., March 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—Interest in athletics at the University of Wisconsin has never before been so intense as at the present time. The chief reason for this is the approaching completion of the new university gymnasium, a magnificent structure erected at a cost of over $100,000 and said to be the largest and best appointed college building of the kind in the United States.

Nearly every man of sound body and the right spirit has presented himself as a candidate for one of the 'varsity teams. Park H. Davis, a former Princeton man who came here in the fall of 1893 to coach the football team, but has since entered the law school, is the recognized leader in athletics in the institution. Mr. Davis has lately canvassed the entire university and routed out every available man. In baseball about fifty candidates are out every afternoon on the lower campus and are already well along in practice. C. M. Williams of the senior law class is Captain. He has played in the 'varsity team since 1887 and has filled every position in the nine during that time. Among the candidates this spring are C. P. Spooner, a former right-fielder for Princeton; T. U. Lyman, an old Grinnell player and present captain of the 'varsity eleven; R. M. Arms, last year's second base; and F. A. Whelihan, first base of '91 and '92. H. D. Gould of Oshkosh is showing up well for catcher. Altogether the team bids fair to rival the famous nine of five years ago.

Candidates for the Crew.

H. H. Jacobs, the newly-elected captain of the 'varsity crew, has nearly fifty men in training. The work thus far has been mostly in long runs, but new rowing machines having been set up in the gymnasium regular work at the sweeps will soon be under way. Among the many new men in the law school the university has been fortunate in finding A. K. Sedgwick, Yale, '94, a member of his class crew and a prominent candidate for the Yale 'varsity. "Speck" Worden, who has done a great deal for boating interests here, is again in training for the position of coxswain. Boating is becoming more and more prominent as a department of university athletics. No institution certainly was ever more fortunate in natural advantages. Beautiful lakes abound in its vicinity. A year ago a fine boathouse was built, mostly by the benevolence of a loyal '92 man, aided by subscriptions by students and alumni. It was built at a cost of nearly $6,000 and is complete in every appointment. A regatta will be held on Lake Mendota early in June or late in May, the leading feature of which, it is planned, will be an eight-oared shell race between the 'varsity crew and the crew of some other university of the Northwest.

A late addition to university athletics is the University Fencing club, which meets twice a week. The club has already entrolled thirty-five men under the instruction of Carl Heim, '95, of Milwaukee.

The first of the spring series of cross-country runs took place this afternoon. The run will continue twice a week until May. Silver cups will be presented to the first and second men at the close of the series. About fifty men participate.

Not at all daunted by the crusade against football, Mr. Davis, who for several years was a member of the Princeton eleven, is arousing the candidates for next fall's eleven, some spring work being contemplated.

The track athletes will not commence regular work until after the Eastern vacation. Nearly all of the old men are back and the games last fall brought out mnay excellent men in the freshman class. It is probable that joint games will be arranged with some of the near-by universities this spring.

The first mid-winter indoor athletic meet ever held here was held late in February last and proved successful.

Athletics in the University of Wisconsin are probably as well organized as those in any educational institution in the West. Each of the numerous departments is under the direction of a separate management, but the management of each department is directly responsible to the Board of Directors of the General Athletic Association, the board being elected by the association, which is composed practically of the whole student-body and faculty. The University of Wisconsin Athletic Association starts on the new year free from debt.

President Adams on Athletics.

At the request of the Athletic Association President Charles Kendall Adams of the university has given his opinion in regard to President Eliot's much talked-of attitude toward athletics. President Adams agrees with the Harvard President fully on one point only—he is in favor of prohibiting freshmen from entering intercollegiate contests. He does not believe in limiting intercollegiate sports to biennial competitions; nor does he believe in limiting each man to one team or one sport a year. President Adams also says he cannot see the advantage of limiting intercollegiate contests to undergraduates, as President Eliot proposes.

ALLISON WINS FROM GEORGE DAVIS.

The Wanderers' Cricket Man Has an Easy Game.

Mr. Davis of the Athletic club and Mr. Allison of the Wanderers' Cricket club were the contestants in the interclub tournament Saturday evening. Mr. Allison won. The score:

Allison—4, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 3, 5, 5, 1, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 9, 16, 1, 1, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 3, 1, 2, 15, 5, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 5, 3, 0, 7, 1, 12, 30, 5, 0, 3, 4, 3, 0, 0, 0, 5, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 2, 0, 10, 0, 14—200. Average—2 34-83.

Davis—0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 1, 0, 1, 4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 6, 7, 2, 4, 15, 8, 4, 2, 1, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0, 4, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 5, 0, 3, 1, 4, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 8, 5, 4—160. Average—1 67-83.

The standing of the players is as follows:

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Highest average.
Nolan	9	7	2	4
Goodwin	7	4	3	5 5-9
Dexter	7	5	2	4 16-46
J. D. Adams	9	7	2	4 16-46
Durgin	8	5	3	3 20-60
Davis	8	4	4	2 62-69
Allison	8	2	6	3 13-18
Langbein	5	2	3	2 22-89
F. U. Adams	9	1	8	2 42-57

Jim Hall in Town.

Jim Hall arrived at the Sherman House yesterday. He says his mission to Chicago is to arrange for a fight, but with whom or for whom he declines at present to make public. This is Hall's first visit to the city since he departed last October with Charlie Mitchell, sanguine that the Englishman would whip Corbett.

Colored Wheelmen to Organize.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—[Special.]—A movement is on foot in this city among colored wheelmen to form an organization of wheelmen similar to the L. A. W. Correspondence with other cities has been commenced and the organization will hold a national convention this summer.

Browns Defeat the Browns Reserves.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—The Browns played the first game of the season today, defeating the Browns Reserves by a score of 10 to 2. The score by innings was:

Browns	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	1	0—10
Browns Reserves	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

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- Interior, Electrical Building.
- Fete Night, Wooded Island.
- Temple of Fine Arts.
- "A Reading from Homer."
- Blashfield's "Christmas Bells."
- Maignan's "Birth of the Pearl."

In Black and White:

- Some Bits of Pottery.
- Portico of Mining Building.
- Exhibit in Manufactures.
- Looking South in Canal.
- One of the Electric Launches.
- In the Fisheries Building.
- Scene in Old Vienna.
- Danish Exhibit, Manufactures.
- View of Fisheries Building.
- Street in Javanese Village.
- Rear View MacMonnies Fountain.

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ALL ARE STRONGER.

MAKE-UP OF THE LEAGUE TEAMS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

New Men Who Have Been Signed, Their Positions, and Chances of Remaining with the Team—Boston and Pittsburg Seem to Be the Strongest on Paper, with the Chances in Favor of the Smoky City Club—Anson's Queer Collection.

The National League season is now but six weeks away, and the teams, with the exception, perhaps of a few weaker members, have practically filled their ranks and gathered in their chosen players. From now on there will be few contracts and many releases, for the spring practice is yet to come, and the deadwood, so to speak, must be weeded out and the teams reduced to an average of from thirteen to fifteen men. About 212 players are now on the lists of the twelve clubs. At fourteen men to a team 168 of these will be needed, and the rest will have to look out for an income as best they may.

Of course the championship prophet is abroad in the land, as he always is at this time, and predictions as to the outcome of the race are more numerous than ever. Boston was generally voted a winner last year, with a few enthusiasts favoring Cleveland. This spring the cranks are divided into half a dozen factions. Boston, Brooklyn, Cleveland, New York, and Pittsburg all appear, on paper, to have excellent championship chances and Baltimore promises to better any record of the club in past seasons. Philadelphia seldom has much to say but is always well up at the finish, and the Chicago and Cincinnati teams may prove dangerous factors in the struggle. St. Louis, Washington, and Louisville are expected, as at the finish last year, to adorn the bottom.

Most of the league teams on an inspection of their muster rolls seem to have been considerably improved by the various changes in membership during the winter.

Boston's catching department is weakened by the loss of Bennett, who will be but tolerably replaced by Jack Ryan. Connaughton, a young backstop now on trial, will probably fall by the wayside before the first of May. The Boston pitchers and infielders are the same as during last season, and the outfield is strengthened by the signing of young Bannon in place of old Cliff Carroll. Boston has, therefore, practically the same champion club, strong in every branch, and, in batting, even more powerful than ever. The new bunt rule may hamper the Athenians a trifle, but not enough to lose them many games.

Brooklyn has let Dan Brouthers go for Tredway and Shindle, and has picked up Gilbert from the Eastern League. These deals will put Dave Foutz regularly on first, and gives the club three third basemen—Shindle, Schoch, and Gilbert—all good men, and so nearly on a plane that a choice among them will be difficult. The team is made up of fair and steady batters, is of average fielding strength, and has four fine young pitchers—Kennedy, Stein, Daub, and Sharrott.

Dan Brouthers as a Hitter.

Baltimore did well in capturing Dan Brouthers, and has so many other excellent batsmen that no rival team can claim superiority in this regard. Hanlon has, in Mullane, McMahon, Hawke, and Inks, four first-class pitchers and the nine will stand well up in fielding. Like Brooklyn, Baltimore is bothered on the third-base question, but in exactly an opposite fashion. Brooklyn has three men of equal abilities; Baltimore has three—Reitz, Keeler, and McGraw, two of whom have not played third for many months, while the other, Keeler, has a great deal to learn. Hanlon has, besides McGraw, two shortstops—Jennings and a colt named Bonner. His infield, therefore, is so far uncertain. A trade with Chicago of Mullane or Hawke for Camp or Glenalvin would settle the problem and help both teams out considerably.

Cincinnati does not loom up very dangerously. Vaughn and Murphy are good catchers; Chamberlain and Dwyer can do the bulk of the pitching. The infield is above the average and the outfielders are fairly good men. But the elements that win games, hard hitting and harmonious team work, are conspicuously absent, and Comiskey will have to do his best to keep his nine out of the second division.

Cleveland has the same club that finished last season in third place after a campaign of hard luck and disappointments. Illness and accidents among the players kept the Spiders from pushing the leaders hard, and Tebeau's men should stay near the top this year with any sort of good fortune. Cleveland has splendid pitchers, good backstops, a strong fielding support, and a sturdy colony of savage hitters.

Louisville, with the same team so far signed this spring, did well during the closing months of last season. The Colonels will never come near the flag, however, unless several other clubs drop dead. Pfeffer's pitchers are all good, but not, except possibly Stratton or Menifee, good enough to hold out against the league's strong batters. No fault can be found with the fielders or catchers, but the nine is not up to the standard of a heavy batting team.

Ward Has Not Been Idle.

New York has been hustling hard for a mighty club and Ward has certainly succeeded in making up a team something like the Giants of old. With Rusie, German, and Meekin pitching, and Farrell, Doyle, and Wilson behind the bat the battery departments are splendidly fortified. Every fielder excepting Fuller is a heavy batsman, and the baserunning of the nine ought to be something astonishing.

Philadelphia has an abundance of heavy hitters, two fine backstops, and fairly reliable fielders. There are seven pitchers to choose among without a really first-class man in the lot. Weyhing and Carsey are the most reliable of the twirlers, although McGinnis may develop into a phenomenon. Hamilton is the only star base-runner, and the Quakers will, as during last season, have to rely upon the stick for nearly every victory.

Pittsburg is in perfect shape, and seems, on paper, to have the most formidable team in the league. The Gaspipes have three good catchers, a superabundance of trustworthy pitchers, good in and out fields, and a long list of men who can land hard and often upon the ball. No fault can be found with any department of the Pittsburgs, and the club, unless crippled by accident, should keep within reach of first place from start to finish.

Chris Von der Ahe has done little to improve his St. Louis Browns. In fact, Chris hasn't done much with the club since Comiskey deserted him. George Miller, the convivial little Pittsburg catcher, is up to date, the only addition to last year's nine. If Buckley can get into shape the Browns' catching will be well cared for, and the pitchers—Gleason, Clarkson, Breitenstein, and Hawley—are all right. The outfielders are good batsmen and baserunners and the infield quite fair. Nevertheless, the Browns will be lucky if they get as high as seventh at the finish.

Washington is, as usual, a sort of dumping-ground, and has a small army of ill-assorted players. Just which men Gus Schmelz will select out of his array of scrubs and discards is impossible to predict, but every prophet will be grievously disappointed if the Senators secure any position better than the bottom of the heap. About the best team that could be collected from the Washington débris would be Selbach and McGuire, catchers; Esper, Sullivan, Maul, and Stockdale, pitchers; Cartwright, Wise, and Joyce upon the bases; Sullivan, shortstop; and Abbey, Ward or Tebeau, and Radford, outfield.

Chicago's Queer Collection.

Messrs. Hart and Anson have been gathering a queer collection for Chicago. Their men are about as numerous as Schmeltz's motley gang, but impresses the critic far more favorably. Second base is still the uncertain spot of the Chicago team. Since 1889 the club has tried, besides Fred Pfeffer, the one man who could play second in a style acceptable to local patrons, the following list of would-be guardians of the middle bag: Pete O'Brien, Howard Earle, Hutchinson (not the pitcher), Glenalvin, Pat Wright, Canavan, Connors, Decker, Dahlen, Lange, Camp, Eagan, J. O'Brien, and Parrott, with probably a few others whose names have escaped in the confusion. The task this year lies between Camp and Glenalvin, with chances favoring the former, who seems to be a strong favorite with "the powers that be." Seven pitchers are with the team, and yet Uncle reaches out for more. Out of the seven four or five fine twirlers can easily be selected, while the catchers, Schriver and Kittridge, are a splendid pair of backstops. Irwin will hold his job at short and Dahlen will ornament third. The old man himself announces that he will stay on first all summer, but Decker will doubtless be given a few chances to show his skill. Lange may supplant Schriver as a catcher or may pose as an outfielder, but will certainly be kept in the game right along. Wilmot, Ryan, and Dungan will make a good outfield. Taken as a whole the team promises quite well and should finish in the first division—possibly as high as fourth, but hardly any better.

South Paws and Youngsters.

Left-handed pitchers, who were out of date and in disfavor last season, seem to be coming back this spring. The left-handed twirlers under contract in the league at present are George Sharrott, Inks, Clausen, McGill, Kilroy, Killen, Knell, Nicol, Breitenstein, and Esper. Clements is the only left-handed catcher. Other left-handed players of note are Tredway, Keeler, Ryan, Burkett, Van Haltren, Beckley, Elmer Smith, Donovan, and Charley Abbey.

Young blood will have quite a showing in the league ranks this spring. The minor league recruits so far are as follows:

Boston—Connaughton and Ryan, catchers, and a young pitcher named Lampho.
Brooklyn—Gilbert, third baseman.
Baltimore—Inks, Horner, and Bonner, two pitchers and a shortstop.
Chicago—Camp, pitcher, and Lee, catcher.
New York—Westervelt and Clark, pitchers, and Murphy, shortstop.
Philadelphia—Callaghan, pitcher; Grady, catcher, and Hartman, fielder.
Pittsburg—Lukens, Nicol, and Knell, pitchers.
Washington—Dugdale and Selbach, catchers; Black, Eagan, and Mercer, pitchers; Cartwright, Hassamaer, Thompson, and McMahon, infielders.

Of the above list Ryan, Gilbert, Inks, Camp, Clark, Callaghan, Nicol, Knell, and Cartwright have been tried—and found wanting—in fast company before. Quite a number of league players who made their début last year survived the trial, and, with the new accessions, make a considerable colony of youngsters. These one-year players are distributed as follows:

Boston—Bannon.
Brooklyn—Lachance, Sharrott, Tredway.
Baltimore—Clark, Reitz.
Chicago—Donnelly, Griffith, Lange, W. Camp, and Irwin.
Cincinnati—Parrott, Killeen, Cross, Motz.
Cleveland—Fisher.
Louisville—Wittrock.
New York—German and Wilson.
Philadelphia—McGinnis and Turner.
Pittsburg—Sugden and Colcolough.
St. Louis—Peitz, Cooley, and Frank.
Washington—Stocksdale and Abbey.

BALL PLAYERS HARD AT WORK.

Training at the South Side Park Begins in Earnest.

Spring practice on the South Side grounds has begun in earnest. McGill and Dungan have been hard at work all the week and will be joined this morning by Lee and Donnelly. Half a dozen minor leaguers, and a few men of national reputation, notably Herman Long and Jack Luby, are at the park every afternoon and the field presents quite a lively appearance. The frost is all out of the sod, the bicycle track is in good condition for runners, and the air has been just warm enough to permit light exercise.

McGill seems to be in splendid form and has far better control of the ball than when he began work last season. Dungan looks strong and vigorous and is not as fat as he used to be.

Jim Hart received a letter from Kittridge Saturday containing the information that both the writer and Pitcher Griffith, who has been playing with Kittridge in New Orleans, are ready to play their finest game. Lange has also written and says that his lame back, which made him so stiff and ungainly last year, now gives him no trouble whatever. Ryan has not been heard of since he went on his wedding trip, but is considered a certainty for center field.

Louisville now has an infield three of whose players, now fading stars, were once the greatest on the diamond in some regards. If Pfeffer, Richardson, and Denny could revive and play their old-time game, that Louisville infield would be the best in the league and as powerful a stonewall as the Chicago quartet of long ago.

Jim Hart thinks that the Colts have enough practice games scheduled, but may give Milwaukee a date, April 18. Playing home games during April is as good for training and far less expensive than a Southern trip would be.

It is now almost a certainty that Lange will play in the field this spring. Perhaps that is why Sam Dungan reported so early and is working so desperately every day.

EXPECTS TO WIN THE PENNANT.

Philadelphia's Baseball Team Unusually Strong This Season.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18.—[Special.]—On paper Philadelphia never had a better chance for the baseball pennant than it has now. With the same team which last year did such good work (until overtaken by misfortune), strengthened by the addition of five or six new players, and a manager who will not be interfered with, it should be Quaker City's year. Messrs. Reach and Rogers say that Arthur Irwin is to have absolute control from the opening day of the season to the end, and that he will be held responsible for the success or failure of the team. Manager Irwin and Secretary Shettshire will travel with the Phillies this season, the latter looking after the financial affairs. This will give Irwin nothing to think of but the playing end of the game. He proposes to wear a uniform and come as near to getting into the game as possible by directing his men from the coaching lines. The Philadelphia team is made up of remarkakly strong individual players. Clements has no superior behind the bat. Cross and Grady, the latter a new man, will help Clements out when he needs help. If Irwin succeeds in securing "Kid" Gleason the pitching department of the team will be remarkably strong. With Weyhing, Carsey, Taylor, McGinnis, Haddock, Sharrot, and Callahan, the box does not look so very weak now, but it would be good business to secure an acknowledged expert like Gleason, even at the expense of dropping three or four of the experimental pitchers. Gleason, Weyhing, Carsey, and Taylor or Haddock could very easily attend to all the pitching. The infield will be about the same as last season. Boyle will play first base, Hallman second base, Allen shortstop, while Cross, Reilly, and Hartman are available for third. If Grady pans out as a catcher Cross is likely to play the bag a good deal. With Hamilton all right the outfield will be very strong, he, Delahanty, and Thompson constituting a hard trio to beat.

YALE'S AND HARVARD'S TEAMS.

Both Are Down to Work—Murphy's Loss Felt—The Cambridge Club's Weakness.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—To the average man whose muscles do not come in assorted knots and bunches it seems proper that a lot of university oarsmen should go through a course of hard training for their tremendous struggle on the water in June.

Their four-mile race is the greatest strain on human endurance and pluck that can be found in any branch of athletics, and to fit them for it the five or six months of long runs, long pulls, and a Spartan diet at the training table are no more than the final test of their skill and strength demands. Through the winter months, when the rivers are locked up with ice, the oarsmen train for hours daily in the gymnasium and across country, with the rowing tank as a special part of the training. All this hard work and privation comes in when a dozen miles must be rowed under the blazing June sun on the Thames and when a man will drop from three to six pounds while two hours in the shell.

Baseball, however, appears to be so much milder sort of sport and calling for so much less wind and endurance that hard training such as crew men undergo might appear rather superfluous. The country nine, the members of which knock off work Saturday afternoon and play a game for fun, is a vastly different matter from the carefully trained and coached university team, such as are turned out every year from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and University of Pennsylvania. The professional baseball players are put through no such course of sprouts as the college ball-tosser experiences in his training season. Of course no games are played before April and none of the college championship games are scheduled before the last part of May. But early in February the college Captain begins his task and spends two or three hours with his squad every afternoon for two months before an actual game is played. The baseball "cage," as it is called, makes this early work possible. A new and probably the most commodious cage in the country was finished at New Haven in time for this year's Yale nine to begin the campaign. This building is a long, low shed, with brick walls, and a glass roof constructed like the covering of a green-house. Its dimensions are length, 107 feet; width, 30 feet; and height from ground to roof, 15 feet. There is no floor but the trampled earth and both walls and the inside of the roof are hung with heavy netting to receive the swifty batted balls. All of the light comes through the roof and the building is admirably adapted for its uses. Until a week ago the Yale nine did all of its work in the cage except short runs and a series of exercises in the gymnasium for the general limbering up of muscle.

Coaching the Yale Team.

Capt. George Case and John Clarkson, the league pitcher who is coaching the Yale players, directed operations and put the squad through its paces in rattling style. The battery candidates reported in the cage early in the afternoon and the pitchers practiced their curves and shoots under Clarkson's watchful eye, while those not at work handled the bat at the home plate. When all of the candidates came in they were given their turn at the batting and their weak points criticised. Balls were smashed with an energy that would have made a home run in the open field only to rebound harmlessly upon the netting or be caught by those waiting their turn. Then came practice in starting quickly for bases. Three men were lined on a mark at one end of the cage and a pitcher was put in the box at the other end. The raising of his arm was a signal to start and the Captain sized up their work with a stop-watch. After all of the men had practiced sprinting to the Captain's satisfaction each one grasped a bat, and standing round the sides of the cage the thirty men swung their bats at imaginary curves, cutting large and vicious holes in the atmosphere. Then came the bugaboo of the afternoon, base-sliding on the carpet-covered frame, first used by Pitcher Stagg when he was a Yale Captain. The covering of this sliding machine is stretched so tightly that the shock is broken, and the men throw themselves headlong time after time. Bruised sides and skinned shoulders, however, are common enough to make this feature of the training rather unpleasant. Just as soon as the weather will allow the players get on the field where the outdoor space, the springy turf, and the geometrical diamond begin to make this training seem something like ball-playing. The Yale nine got out to their field for the first time March 7, and has practiced out of doors ever since. It will play its first game March 22, when the Easter trip of the week begins. This trip South in the early spring is always taken and furnishes far better practice than could be gotten by staying at home. The Southern teams are able to get at playing much earlier and are able to give the less advanced Yalensians hard practice games. Harvard has always taken an Easter trip until this spring, but has concluded to stay at home, because its team is not in shape to play any hard games. The Crimsons have been greatly handicapped this year by lack of seasoned material. Only two men who played with their championship nine last season are in training—Cook, the outfielder, and Capt. Wiggin, who was substitute pitcher. So many places must be filled by new men that the Harvard nine will necessarily be backward in striking its playing gait.

Yale Will Open Next Thursday.

Yale will open the season at Washington with the Y. M. C. A. nine Thursday, March 22. Friday it tackles the University of North Carolina at Greenborough, and the next day the University of Virginia at Richmond. It meets the Virginians at Charlottesville again Monday, and Tuesday plays another game in Washington. The trip will end Wednesday with a game at Annapolis with the naval cadets. Two games are usually played with the University of Pennsylvania during the Easter trip, but these games have been postponed until later in the season when both teams will be in better form. The dates for the championship series with Harvard and Princeton were settled with delightful harmony and there was not even a sign of a squall on the horizon. The Princeton games will be played about as last year, the first at New Haven on May 19 and the second at Princeton on June 9. A third game will be played on neutral grounds, probably New York, Saturday, June 16. The first Harvard game is scheduled for June 21 at Cambridge, the second for June 26 at New Haven, and if a third game is necessary it will be played June 30 at New York.

The Yale training table has been running for two weeks and twenty men are living on a plain and muscle-making diet of beef and the regulation program of toast, oatmeal, potatoes, and a limited variety of more appetizing concomitants. This number will be reduced to fifteen within the next two weeks, which will be the size of the team for the rest of the season. Looking over the nine in a general way it is likely that Yale will be stronger at the bat and in the field than last year. The battery work will be lightened and the regular men will not be worked to death, as were Carter and Kedzie. Of course the lanky and phenomenal Carter will deliver his pyrotechnic curves in the championship games, but Trudeau will help him out in the smaller contests. Trudeau pitched for the freshmen last season and is a promising man. He is tall and has good speed. He has a remarkably good head for a youngster and plays well in the infield. He is also a strong man with the stick and will make a first-class substitute in the box. Nothing need be said about Carter. For two years he has shown himself a wonderful all-around player and this year if he keeps his form will be easily the best college pitcher in the country. He will be able to let himself out with Murphy or Greenway behind the bat. Kedzie was too light to hold Carter at his full speed all the time. Murphy and Greenway both played ball at Andover and Greenway has had one year's experience at Yale. Both men are good batters and steady and cool-headed backstops. Murphy is a good baserunner and it will be hard to decide between the two men. First base seems to be covered satisfactorily and Stephenson will hold down the bag he took such good care of last seasen. He is over six feet tall, a clever fielder, and did some heavy hitting last season. All of the old men left on the team are showing up in good shape and promise to cover their positions in strong style.

New Men Will Be Tried.

Of course the new men will be given a show on the Easter trip, after which Capt. Case will be able to tell how much his untried material is worth. Second base will probably be taken care of by Rustin. He has played third for two years, but in both seasons has met with hard luck and has been unable to appear in the championship games. Two years ago he left college at the death of his brother and last year was badly spiked in the first Princeton game so that he was laid up for the rest of the season. He will play a much better game on second than on third. Reddington, who played second on the Law School nine last season, is trying for second, but is not as strong a man as Rustin. Little Murphy left a very empty hole at shortstop, which will be the hardest place to stop up. The only promising man is Quimby, who played the position for the freshmen last season. He is a steady fielder and throws prettily, but has not the experience to keep him free from the danger of excitement or rattles. He is only a fair batter. Tom Arbuthnot, the very short man who covered shortstop and third base last season, will be stationed on third. He is a good fielder but a very indifferent batter, and his side of the infield will miss Beall and Murphy badly. Two of the positions in the outfield are settled beyond doubt. Speer, who trampled the daisies in right field last season, is an exceptionally good man. He is a strong batter and a sure fielder, and with Capt. Case will make the two outposts secure. This will be the fourth year Case has roamed around left field, and his batting and fielding records have kept near the top of the intercollegiate column. Bigelow, substitute last season, is the most available man for center field, and will be able to do at least as well as Laurie Bliss. He is an unsteady player and bats and fields well in streaks. Besides these men from whom the nine will be chosen there are half a dozen more at the training table, some of whom will be substitutes and the rest will be dropped. There is mighty hustling among these doubtful candidates for survival. They are Howland, Taylor, Miller in the outfield; Thorne on first, Gunther and Keator, pitchers; and George, backstop.

Baltimore's Team Not Complete.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—[Special.]—Shortstop McGraw is now the only Baltimore player for the team of 1894 who has failed to put his name to a contract. Outfielders Brodie and Kelly signed yesterday, having come to the conclusion that it was useless to hold off any longer. McGraw thinks that by holding off Hanlon will agree to his terms. Baker and Brown will be on the list of pitchers. Hanlon may take Mike Slattery on the Southern trip. Slattery is anxious to get into one of the leagues.

Decker Preparing to Report.

FAIRBURY, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—George A. Decker, who has signed to play with the Chicago National League Ball club, is arranging matters here at his home so as to be able to report for duty Tuesday. This is Decker's third season with Capt. Anson, and his friends hope to see the team land the pennant for Chicago.

RACING IS BETTER.

GOOD SPORT FURNISHED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MEETING.

Increased Purses Cause Better Feeling, and Stake Events Will Shortly Be Run Off—California American Derby Candidates, How They Size Up, and Their Class—Rey El Santa Anita and Lucky Dog the Best of Them—Latest Turf News from the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—The racing game here is steadily improving and what was to have been the spring meeting of the California Blood Horse Association, but is now that of the Jockey club, promises some superior racing.

The bad track, high entrance fees, and $300 purses have kept the fields down. Yet the class was better as the track improved. The purses go to $400 and $500 next week. At the spring meeting come the Pacific coast classics, at which the 2-year-olds still under cover are to be shown up. There is some chance of the 3-year-olds having some interesting meetings in their stakes. They are not, as before written, much of a lot. On form they rank Lucky Dog, Rey El Santa Anita, Articus, Thornhill, Realization, Wandering Nun, Alesia, Gussie, Leo M., Romulus, The Mallard, Anna Mayes, Agitato, Tuscarora, Hyder Augia, Emperor of Norfolk, Centurion, now broken down, Lovedal, Gladiola, Armida, Last Chance, Roadrunner, and Trix. Now, when such cattle as Anna Mayes, Armida, and Trix come into the second flight of 2-year-olds racing at Bay District the class cannot be much. Seven of the above are in the American Derby: Lucky Dog, Rey El Santa Anita, Agitato, The Mallard, Lovedal, and Tuscarora. On their racing they class in the order they are written. Their owners have all bet on Lucky Dog, Rey El Santa Anita, and The Mallard and Lovedal, both owned by Col. Dan Burns. Barring accidents this quartet is among the eighteen or twenty strong probabilities for the Derby, out of which will come a field of ten or twelve.

American Derby Probabilities.

It will be full of class and should come from Armitage, Danton, Dobbins, Hornpipe, Lucky Dog, Lovedal, Matt Byrnes, Senator Grady, Ohio Belle, Peter the Great, Pearl Song, Rey El Santa Anita, Tilset, Tuscarora, The Mallard, Visitor, and the Tomato colt. Advices from the East discuss Domino in no flattering strain. He has not improved as he might have done and those legs of his are under expert suspicion. Armitage is wintering well. He was a rugged colt, was the son of Surinam and Paloma and has done well in the Dwyer-Croker stable under Hardy Campbell's eye. With a fair report of Armitage comes another hint from the same stable that Prince George's Brooklyn Handicap chance is a good one, and some advice to bet a "note" or two on him in the winter book, in which he is quoted at 40. Danton is also a strong starting probability. Dobbins, the natural second choice to Senator Grady and Hornpipe from the same stable as Domino, the most likely to carry Tarai and the Keene white, blue spots in the race. Lucky Dog is sure, bar accidents, to start. Even now he is being trained with an eye on the race, which Simeon G. Reed would almost give the first money, $20,000, to win. Both Matt Byrnes and Senator Grady are likely to be seen in the copper and green of Marcus Daly with Garrison and Midgely up. The reports about Matt Byrnes are loud and strong. He has grown into a grandly furnished colt. Last season he was tried within a few pounds of Senator Grady. He's the $30,000 Hampton—Cherry colt, and it would be singularly unfortunate for American breeders if the English colt should take the Western classic. Barney Schrieber is determined to start Ohio Belle in the race if she trains as well as she has wintered. The stable news about the filly from St. Louis, where she is in charge of Whittaker & Harte, is good. Peter the Great, never at his best either at Chicago or in the East last year, has done well. He is almost a certain starter. Charley Hughes' Pearl Song will have a great chance in the mud. Rey el Santa Anita is even now being pointed for the spring classics here, and with an eye on the Derby, in which "Lucky" Baldwin has cut more than an average figure. Cushing's good colt Tilsit in the first flight of Western 2-year-olds last year, has a chance.

Visitor, in the same stable, is Lookout's half-brother, was a highly tried colt and was first and third in his only two starts last year in common fields of 2-year-olds at Little Rock. If Tuscarora starts it will be as a pacemaker for Rey el Santa Anita. Though he beat Agitato in the fall the Cheviot—Santa Anita colt does not call for much. His last race at Hawthorne was a horror. The Mallard and Lovedal are in Burns and Waterhouse's lot here under Ab Stemler and highly considered. There is nothing like Derby timber about the colts. Undoubtedly they have shown better than they have raced. The spring stakes will place the pair correctly in Derby calculations. The Ecuador—Tomato colt is only named because he was a fast, good colt last fall and is tipped by his owner, Cæsar Weatherford, as still doing well and having a chance.

Form for the Derby of 1893.

At this time it looks as if the Derby field would come out of the colts and fillies tabled below with their present owners, breeding, and public performances in 1893:

Owners.	Horses.	Breeding.	1893 perform. St.	1	2	3	Unp.
R. Croker	Armitage	Surinam—Paloma	15	7	2	1	5
Hankins & Johnson	Danton	Linden—Agnes	4	0	0	0	4
R. Croker	Dobbins	Mr. Pickwick—Thora	25	15	4	4	2
J. E. & F. P. Keene	Hornpipe	Mr. Pickwick—Round Dance	6	4	1	1	0
J. E. & F. P. Keene	Domino	Himyar—Mannie Gray	9	9	0	0	0
Marcus Daly	Senator Grady	Iroquois—Satinet	7	6	0	0	1
Marcus Daly	Matt Byrnes	Hampton—Cherry	2	0	1	0	1
S. G. Reed	Lucky Dog	Darebin—Lou Lanier	13	5	1	1	6
Burns & Waterhouse	Lovedal	Wild Idle—Free Love	4	1	0	2	0
Burns & Waterhouse	The Mallard	Fellowcharm—The Teal	5	1	0	0	4
B. Schrieber	Ohio Belle	Iroquois—Toplight	21	6	5	3	5
Sheridan & Cooper	Peter the Great	Brutus—Bonnie Jean	15	9	2	1	3
C. R. Smith	Pearl Song	Falsetto—Pearl Thorn	12	2	1	1	8
E. J. Baldwin	Rey El S. Anita	Cheviot—Alaho	16	6	0	2	7
E. J. Baldwin	Tuscarora	Cheviot—Santa Anita	3	1	1	0	1
J. E. Cushing	Tilsit	Duke of Montrose—La Farondelle	17	5	3	1	8
J. E. Cushing	Visitor	Troubador—Christina	2	1	0	1	0
C. Weatherford	Tomato colt	Ecuador—Tomato	0	0	0	0	0

This gives eighteen candidates. The field will not be a heavy one. Of the others, the likely material for the field will come from among these: Agitato, Discount, Dwight, Potentate, Rhett Goode, Rolla, Rightmore, St. Pat, and Cash Day.

There are some reasons why some of the other candidates will not start. Corrigan's Square Fellow is in a bad way—lame nearly to the point of breaking down. Tonganoxie was and is a dog, and Long Bee is worse. Annie Mays won't do for a route. Put Broadhead down in her class; Charlie T. too. There have been some perplexing name changes. Ar Tempo figures among the nominations as the Hidalgo—Graciosa colt, Friar as the Ayrshire—La Trappe colt, Gwendoline as the St. Simon—Red Spinner filly, and Frugal as the Miser—Tuscarora filly. Betting on the race in the O'Neill-Eckert book is none too brisk. That is reasonable, considering that the spring races only will give a line on even the Californians. Only the owners have made the bets so far made on the Californian colts with possible chances.

An American Trainer for Orloffs.

The selection of Tom Murphy of Santa Rosa, Cal., to train the Orloff trotters in the Russian Imperial stud was surprising, but in line with recent moves of the manager of the Czar's trotters, who swapped some Orloffs for Palo Alto products. Orrin Hickok recommended Murphy for the post after Walter Maben had declined it. Murphy starts for Russia in two weeks. The contract lasts for years and includes 10 per cent of the winnings of the stable. William Orenholzer of Petaluma goes with Murphy as his assistant. The Czar's agent got his American trainer through the sale around Orrin Hickok to Peter Duryea of the Russian trotting horse Krakus, now in Hickok's hands at Pleasanton. Krakus was sent to San Diego to make a fast record. He fell sick and the imperial agent sold him to Duryea, who turned him over to Hickok.

Matt Storn's 1894 Stable.

Marigold and Centella, Matt Storn's two mares, will not race after the present meeting. Both are daughters of Katie Pease, and Matt, one of the old school of turfmen, who loves a horse, races fairly, and constantly protests against the new fangled and tricky innovations by which owners get "shades." The mares belong to J. B. Chase, who owned Katie Pease in her day, and also Thad Stevens. Both the daughters of the famous old mare are to be bred to A. B. Spreckel's Australian horse, Merriwa, the black son of Goldborough and Habena, daughter of Yattenden and Atholine. Matt Storn has four horses wintering in the East in Charles Miller's care at Jerome Park. One is a candidate in the early Eastern handicaps—Hermitage—and another in the American Derby—Modesto. Matt had hard luck with this quartet of colts last season. He was disappointed, as owners often are.

The 4-year-old Hermitage is on the small side, but is a short-legged, compact animal. Mr. Storn was unlucky in having this colt go clean off after he got East last June and he has not yet faced the starter in the East. If he shows up this year as well as his owner expected of him last year he will be heard from.

Modesto, 3, by Hyder Ali—Visalia, had a tremendous turn of speed as a 2-year-old, going half a mile on the new Monmouth track in :48½, although at the time he was in a very washy, weak condition.

Del Norte, 3, by Greenback—Priscilla, now that he has furnished and filled out, is a very handsome little horse. He is a dark brown and his coat has that glossy, "sappy" look that is a sure sign of a horse being in a vigorous and healthy condition.

Lochinvar, 3, by Cheviot, had a great burst of speed last year, but he used to hit himself all over, in front and behind, on his ankles and on the inside of his hocks, and about every other place that a horse can hit himself. The colt was weak then and could not handle himself, but now that he has gotten strength he ought to develop into a handy little racehorse.

There is another good Californian wintering in the East. When the Fair string was East last fall and Floodgate died, Ella Smith, the 2-year-old daughter of Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika, fell sick and was left with Albert Cooper. She is a sister to that once good Californian racehorse Ed Corrigan. Now, according to Albert's report, she is 16 hands high and rather leggy, but wiry, strong, and fast. She was highly tried before leaving here last spring. She started six times last year, but, getting good at Washington Park, after an early trip was ordered to St. Louis by Charley Fair. Dick Havey took her there with Floodgate, Dare, Yo El Rey, Una Colorado, and the others and she won her only race, beating a big field of poor ones right easily. Her victory cost Joe Ullman a lot of money in the Hawthorne foreign book. Ella will be turned over to the Macdonough trainer, Henry Walsh, when he gets East. She was leased with the rest. If she stands Walsh's drumming she'll be fit to go to the races with and bet on.

The general string operated by the owner of Ormonde will "not do." Monowai, for which young Macdonough paid the price of a stake horse of good class, cannot beat selling platers around here. He is a sulker, too. He was entered for $800 in a seven-furlong selling race last Tuesday, and had Frank Leigh up. Of course the public bet on him. There were class and talent combined. Still he went to the post at 8 to 1, and was seventh behind such cattle as George L., Seville, Nutwood, and Viceroy, though Dolly McCone was only sixth. Monowai would not try. Monowai's entered price, however, serves to illustrate the falsity of the native claim that only the Easterners take advantage of price combinations in selling races.

The New Spreckels Stud at Napa.

A. B. Spreckels' purchase of the McCord farm at Napa, a charming little town near 'Frisco and celebrated for its soda springs, makes it certain that another great breeding farm is to be added to the big list of those already in operation in the glorious climate of California—a model State for breeding, though the great industry is but crudely handled by the men who have millions invested in horseflesh here. Good and thorough business methods do not govern any one of the great breeding establishments outside Mr. J. S. Haggin's Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, a noble domain shrewdly managed by John Mackey, most astute of horse breeders, horse sellers, and horse buyers. The new Spreckels farm is a small one, but it will be enlarged as opportunity and the right price turns up, and an extensive establishment rounded out. Mr. Spreckels is a son and active partner of his father, Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, and brother of John D. Spreckels, businessman and political boss on a large scale. Both brothers like the racing game, but A. B., or "Dolph" as he is called, is an enthusiastic turfman. His stable has been resting up at Menlo Park, Cal., for the last sixty days. It got into its specially built new quarters at Bay District Sunday morning and Cy Mulkey, the veteran trainer of Palo Alto, is here in charge. Mulkey also manages the thoroughbred department of Palo Alto, still in existence, though with a dimmed glory. If the Spreckels horses do well they will be seen at the Washington Park meeting and their owner will cut a big figure in the ring. He is Tom Williams' right bower in the California Jockey club, which now completely dominates California racing. Young Spreckels is a stout, strong, clear-headed business-man who goes at racing for recreation and loves a long shot as he loves a big business deal that has great profits in sight.

Home of Idaluim and Merriwa.

At the head of the farm Mr. Spreckels will have the Australian horses Idaluim and Merriwa, a choicely bred pair. Merriwa is an American novelty in lineage. He is a noble individual, black, 9 years old, and by Goldsborough out of Habena. Australian racing annals are full of the works of the Fireworks—Selvia family, the most illustrious of the Antipodes. Since 1884 Merriwa's sire produced 177 winners of 332 races, worth $309,345.

Goldsbrough won, amongst other races, the A. J. C. St. Leger, Hawkesbury Grand Handicap, and Great Metropolitan stakes, two miles, 5 years; weight, 128 pounds; time, 3 minutes 32 2-10 seconds, fastest on record; Robin Hood (full brother to Goldsbrough) won V. R. C. Derby and A. J. C. St. Leger, etc.; Sylvia (dam of Goldsbrough) won V. R. C. Oaks and Maiden Plate; Ragpicker, sister to Sylvia, won V. R. C. Sapling Stakes, A. J. C. Maiden Plate, and Grandstand Stakes; ran second for A. J. C. Derby and V. R. C. Oaks; Charon by Ferryman—Juliet, won Flemington Stakes, Nursery Handicap, A. J. C. Derby, V. R. C. Derby, All Aged Stakes, and Queen's Plate; Benvolio, by Peter Wilkins—Juliet, won A. J. C. Derby; Lapidist, by Fireworks—Chrysolite, won Ascot Vale Stakes, V. R. C. Derby Town Plate, Canterbury Stakes, etc.; Robinson Crusoe, by Angler—Chrysolite, won A. J. C. Champagne Stakes, Sire's Produce Stakes, Breeders' Plate, A. J. C. Derby, A. J. C. Mare's Produce Stakes, A. J. C. St. Leger, etc.; The Hook, by Fishook—Juliet, won Woodstock Plate, 2 and 3-years-old handicap, and Doncaster Handicap; Fireworks, by Kelpie—Gaslight, won A. J. C. Champagne Stakes, A. J. C. Nursery Handicap, A. J. C. Derby, Maiden Plate, V. R. C. Derby, Galatea Stakes, Midsummer Handicap, Launceston Cup, Tasmanian St. Leger, V. R. C. St. Leger, etc.; Gasworks, by Fisherman—Gaslight, won Midsummer Handicap, Australian Cup, V. R. C. St. Leger, and Town Plate; Lamplighter, by Ferryman—Gaslight, won V. R. C. Ascot Vale Stakes, A. J. C. Champagne Stakes, Maiden Plate, and V. R. C. Derby; Gaslight, by Talk o' the Hill—Gasworks, won V. R. C. Nursery Handicap, Werribee Park Handicap, V. R. C. Oaks, etc.

Idaluim is a full brother to Sir Modred and Cheviot, black, 17 years old, and the sire of Idalia, Veno, Chance, Salvador, Ideal, and Lady Ida, all Australian winners.

"Dolph" Spreckels has gathered about thirty-five well-bred mares for the farm and virtually owns the McCarty lot now. The new establishment at Napa is likely to be well managed and a success.

Stables to Race in the East.

California will not be well represented in the East this year. "Lucky" Baldwin will send about the usual sized stable there under Henry McDaniel. Simeon J. Reed's lot, managed by L. C. White and trained by Henry Byrnes, will go. Henry Walsh will show up with a big string of the Macdonough horses, and the chances are that Cy Mulkey will try the Eastern game with "Dolph" Spreckel's lot. Charley Boots is getting a choice lot of youngsters by Brutus ready, and will go East in April with the best of them. George Miller rides for this stable and is here. The Winters lot is already in Illinois. Nagiee Burke will send some of his with Henry Mason, who used to train for Mr. Follansbee and has Gloaming. Among the Burke lot is a full brother to Armitage (2), by Surinam—Paloma and Agitato (3), by Cyrus—Frolic. George Van Gordon will send Articus East. He is doing well and will show some of his quality, if he has retained it, in the spring 3-year old stakes such as the Pacific Derby. Realization is resting at the Hobart Farm and will also be raced in eastern fields. Stromboli will go to Washington Park and so will Wildwood, not a stanch or rugged horse, but one of good class when fit. He goes out of the hands of Phillips & Ottinger, the local ticket brokers who leased his running qualities at once, and back to C. A. Brown, who owns him. Brown is known as "Pedigree" and is a local bookmaker who made money in the "cinchy" days that were before the coming of the Eastern contingent of turf gamblers. He loves the horse and is glad to get him back, especially as Eastern combination players hit him heavily four Saturdays ago in a race which Marigold won and Wildwood, the strong natural overnight favorite, was scratched. Wildwood will not go East until it is time to race at Washington Park.

That honest racehorse, Homer, is working at the track mornings. Dave Abell, who went from Hawthorne to train for "White Hat" McCarty, did well, but is now training a public stable, while Joe McCarty has his father's horses. Homer is hog fat but goes nicely, and will go East with Articus and Normandie and again run in the Ramsdell checks.

Frank Curwin, well known East as the ex-trainer of Tim Murphy and the other White & Clark horses, is now second trainer of the Spreckels lot. Joe Narvaez, ruled off for pulling the Undine Stable horses last season, is working in the stable, and is likely to ride for it when Tom Williams consents to his reinstatement.

Our Australian cousins are not light on race horses when they are ready. At a meeting recently held in New Zeland a 4-year-old colt, Vogengang, by Burlington—Psyche, after winning the Wellington Cup at one and a half miles with 108 pounds up was pulled out the same afternoon and won a six-furlong handicap with 121 pounds up. The first race was run in 2:41 and the second in 1:16½. The colt had quite a hard race in the long distance race. Sir Modred performed a similar feat when he was racing, and Mortemer did it in England when he had been shipped thither for safety during the Franco-Prussian war.

The local papers have been half exposing the sneak pool and combination rooms in operation here, and this in connection with the fact that the latter have been heavily hit by the players on one or two occasions has naturally stopped overnight betting.

Gossip About Chicago Horses.

Here is some news about Chicago horses. Old Alary has been a sufferer from rheumatism since she came here, and can hardly gallop, though she is improving of late. Mantell has broken down. Hankins and Johnson's Forerunner will not make a jumper. His leg would not stand the work, and all his future racing he is to be done on the flat. B. J. Johnson has Loudon here, and he looks well, but is evidently being saved for the Eastern campaign. Rudolph walks and gallops and looks well, but is big and high.

Young Leigh went to join Pat Dunne's stable at Memphis last Saturday and the Weber boys will do all the future riding this season for the Master of Hawthorne. Fannie S., good and strong, will not race here. Vassall looks well. Cicero, Mariner, and Irish Chief are turned out on a farm near here and will rest until the Corrigan string goes East, about two weeks hence. Cicero will not start at the Hawthorne spring meeting, but will be reserved and get a special "prep" for the Saratoga timber events, where he will run into the Eastern jumpers. John Arthur is on the sick list. Special's leg filled after his last race and he will start no more in California. John Brenock's Templemore is of no account here. The climate cannot agree with him, for he loses races under light weight against cattle that he could have played with last fall at Hawthorne. He has cost the Chicago contingent a barrel of money. Frank Van Ness insists that Morello will stand training after his season at Rancho del Paso. He is walking and trotting five or six miles a day now. Percy is laid up with cracked heels, and a thick-headed stable-man settled Ottyanna for some time by severely blistering her hind legs. Content's half brother, Contentment, is now working great guns and will probably win here before the Corrigan stable starts East. The Walters and Dargen lot, with Capt. Starling, has gone to Little Rock, except Piccolo, who stays behind to help Walters make book. Barney Schrieber leaves for St. Louis about March 23, but Barney will not begin his bookmaking campaign until the opening at Hawthorne, which will positively be May 1.

JUDGE CARTER BIDS A HORSE UP.

Queer Precedent Established by the East St. Louis Presiding Official.

They have queer ways of doing business at the East St. Louis merry-go-round tracks.

Jim Boden has just taken Billy Boy, Lifeboat, and the rest of his string away from East St. Louis and gone back East with them. When he executed his famous coup with Billy Boy a few days ago he was ordered away from the track. That might have been all right, but what took place immediately after the race was what seemed so peculiar. When the horse was put up to be sold Mr. Carter, the presiding judge, was the first one to start to bid him up. Then Brady, the owner of the track, took a hand and between them they made Boden pay $700 to hold the horse. It furnishes a new precedent in racing for a judge to bid up a horse in a selling race over which he is exercising judicial control.

A sport writing from the Mound City has this to say of the racing there:

"The racing is awful here. A man is afraid to put down a bet. If ten horses start in a race it is a house and lot to nothing that half a dozen of them are as 'dead' as the proverbial door nail. Last week Dora S., 94 pounds, finished last in a six-furlong race won by Russell Grey in 1:20¼. She got away well, had no speed, and was beaten a clean sixteenth of a mile. In her next appearance, carrying 105 pounds and in better company, she spread-eagled her field and won pulled up by three lengths in 1:20. There was no comment by the association. She was entered to be sold for $400. Jim Boden left the grand stand to give her a trip East, but before he could get to the track she was knocked down to her owner, there being no advance.

"I have campaigned Guttenberg in its palmy days, done Clifton when everything wen, and have sweat blood over some non-trying exhibitions at Westchester and the Branch, but the royal sport as conducted at the local tracks here completely puts to blush all past experiences."

WILLIAMS TO LEAVE INDEPENDENCE.

He Is to Move to Galesburg, There to Manage a New Track.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The information is given out today that the committee having the matter in charge had accepted the proposition of C. W. Williams of Independence, Ia., to move here and operate a district fair and race track. This acceptance was wired Mr. Williams Saturday night. The proposition is that the committee raise $30,000 to be expended on the farm to be purchased by Williams just west of the city. There are 160 acres in the farm, which lies between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Santa Fé railroads. The $30,000 will pay for all the necessary buildings and the construction of a track. The raising of the entire sum was completed practically late Saturday so that the committee felt justified in accepting the proposition. There has been some opposition on the part of the churches, but this has died out on assurance from pastors at Independence that Mr. Williams is a member of the Congregational Church there and is known as a moral man and a public-spirited citizen. The intention is to put the entire management of the fair and races in his hands; in other words, he is to have absolute control. The expectation is that he will make preparations at once to move.

Grand Circuit Stake Declarations.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—S. H. Mason Jr., Secretary of the New York Driving club, announces the following declarations from the stakes for the September Grand Circuit meeting: Class 2—Purse, $3,000, Judge Toler, by E. A. Colburn, Colorado Springs. Class 3—Purse, $3,000, Diamond Joe, by same owners. Class 4—Purse, $3,000, Perrete, by S. Walton, Falls Mills, Va. Class 5—Purse, $2,000, Monitor, by J. A. Goldsmith, Washington, N. Y. Class 6—Purse, $2,000, Potential, by R. W. Janvier, New York City; Wellington Boy, by J. H. Clark, Elmira, N. Y.; and Belle Arlington, by C. S. Green (manager), New Hartford, N. Y. Class 7—Purse, $2,000, Tullavin, by James Butler; and Story's Clay, by C. S. Green.

ARE HARD AT WORK.

TRAINERS BUSY FITTING THEIR HORSES FOR THE SEASON.

Yo Tambien Doing Strong Work at Memphis and Will Probably Be a Starter in the Brooklyn Handicap—Work of the Bang-Tails at Nashville—Those Wintering at Gravesend, How They Look, and What They Are Doing—Dobbins Now a Grand Individual.

The legitimate racing season is only a few weeks away.

The reports from Memphis are to the effect that the horses there are doing splendidly. It is stated that Yo Tambien is going along like a 2-year-old, and from this it would appear that she was being fitted for the Brooklyn Handicap. Her owner, Chris Smith, is in the city, but is non-committal on the subject. When asked if the mare will be sent East he answers always that he cannot yet tell, as it will depend entirely on her work.

If the mare is going along as well as the reports credit her with she may be put down as a starter in the classic Eastern event. This would please the Western turf followers, with whom, the mare is immensely popular. If she could land the race it would be one of the most popular victories, viewed through Western eyes, that was ever recorded on the turf.

The Memphis Derby promises well. If Vassal goes to the post fit he will win. He was in the front rank of last season's 2-year-olds. One thing is certain, too, that he will not be "short."

From Nashville come rosy reports of the horses wintering there. It is said Balgowan never looked better and that he will train beyond the shadow of a doubt. Henry Young is said to be giving great guns and Pedestrian has wintered well. Hoosier has come out of the ordeal of firing all right, and the other horses are doing well.

Eastern Horses at Work.

The Eastern stake horses are already being galloped. A representative of the *Spirit of the Times* visited Gravesend the last week and found the trainers hard at work. Writing of his trip he says:

"Although both track and boulevard were very muddy a lot of horses were out taking slow gallops. One of the first seen on the boulevard was McLaughlin's Wah Jim, who is apparently in fine shape. McLaughlin is getting some of his horses ready for Washington in case there should be a spring meeting at that point. Sport was out and galloped three or four miles on the boulevard. He has lengthened and grown considerably. He is now a very rugged, muscular-looking horse, and requires to be ridden by a strong lad at exercise. Trainer Gilpin is a little anxious as to just what sort of temper he may develop this spring. But he is as sound as a new dollar, and none of the trainers leave him out of Brooklyn Handicap calculation. Golden Valley and Avon, in the same stable, have wintered well, except that the latter recently threw out a small splint, for which he has been blistered. The largest strings at Gravesend are those of Col. Ruppert, in charge of W. Heuston; M. F. Dwyer and the Manhattan Stable (R. Croker), in charge of Hardy Campbell, and P. J. Dwyer, in charge of Ed McGarry. The writer had an opportunity to look over all of these horses. McGarry's lot are in fine shape. He has had Leonawell now about a month. The horse shows the good effects of his long rest. He is in fine bodily health, eats well, and takes his exercise with a dash and spirit that are encouraging. His foreleg that gave way last spring seems to be at present as sound as ever it was, and McGarry is hopeful that he will stand a preparation. Madrid has taken on a lot of flesh. There seems a probability that she will be a better mare early in the season than she was last year.

"Declare has lengthened and furnished in every way, although he does not appear to have grown much in height. He is a strong, muscular colt. As he comes to hand early he is more than likely to make a bid for some of the spring stakes. Patrician does not seem to have grown much in length, but he has broadened and thickened. He looks big, and will evidently require a lot of work to get him ready for racing. These are two 3-year-olds that are just about as useful as any in training, and, barring accidents, may be depended upon to more than pay their way."

Ajax Now a Grand Horse.

"Ajax has improved a great deal over his 3-year-old form. He has lengthened and filled out, although he hardly shows as much development in the latter respect as would be expected, for the reason that he has evidently had considerable slow work. He has grown a great deal in height and now stands 16.1. He is in superb condition, eating well and taking his exercise with a relish. He has seemingly entirely recovered from the wrench one of his shoulders received at Monmouth last summer. He is an early horse, and from present indications will be a hard one to beat at the Gravesend meeting. The costly St. Domingo has filled out and developed to a wonderful extent. He is now a great, big powerful horse that looks as if he would be able to carry his speed any distance this season. The trouble with him is that he has bad forelegs. Heuston, however, is hopeful that he will stand a preparation. Young Arion has filled out and grown a lot, and but for his climbing action in front looks as if he might show decided improvement. Chattanooga has taken on plenty of hard flesh, but he has apparently grown very little if any in height. This is an early horse and at his distance will be a hard one to beat. Longdale, Col. Ruppert's 3-year-old colt, by Longfellow, out of Maraquita, is one of the most improved 3-year-olds at the track, and looks as if he too would be in prime shape for the Gravesend meeting. He has grown both in length and height and now covers much more ground than he did as a 2-year-old. There are plenty of surprises in racing, and nothing would be more strange than that this fellow should be amongst the tip-toppers in his class this season. He shows a wonderful lot of quality and has both speed and courage.

"Hardy Campbell will have his hands full again this season with twenty-seven horses to look after, but that he is fully equal to the task is well proven by his success last year. Through Mr. Campbell's courtesy the writer was enabled to inspect the lot in their stalls, and had also an opportunity to see the older horses, including Stonenell, Kingston, Banquet, Raceland, Don Alonzo, Prince George, Dobbins, Armitage, and Chateau, at exercise on the track. Stonenell led the string, not because Mr. Campbell has any idea that the famous sprinter will be a great cup horse this year, but because he won't work from behind. In fact he won't trot or jog and each circuit of the track he was out a furlong in front in the first half-mile. Stonenell never appeared to better advantage and could now reel off half miles in pretty nearly racing time. Raceland is another crank. Curiously enough he works all right on the track, but seems to have an aversion to the boulevard. He looks big and strong and lusty, as does also Banquet. These two old campaigners are as sound as they ever were, and as in previous years are likely to go through the season placing very considerable sums to Mr. Dwyer's credit. Kingston while he has taken on flesh hardly looks like the Kingston of old. He seems to lack the fire and vim that could be expected in a younger horse. Don Alonzo, big as he was last year, has grown out of all bounds. He now stands 16.3 and has filled out in proportion. He will certainly require a lot of hard galloping to get him into racing trim. He does not impress one as an early horse. He is in grand health and shows a lot of life and energy.

Dobbins Has Improved Greatly.

"Dobbins has improved to a remarkable degree. He has lengthened and filled out. He is in fine bodily condition and has feet and legs of iron. More than one trainer at the track is willing to bet now that he will beat Domino the first time the pair meet at a mile or over. He trains early and ought to be ready for the Gravesend meeting. Armitage has thickened out, but he has hardly grown a particle in height. He is almost an exact counterpart of Prince George. The latter has grown a trifle in height and has furnished in every way. He is sound and bids fair to repeat his game and consistent performances of last year.

"Lakeland exercises the Messrs. Keene's horses in two sets every morning on the boulevard. Domino shows a lot of improvement and is full of life and energy. St. Leonards, too, has filled out wonderfully, and looks now as though he would be a much different horse from what he was last year. All the Gravesend trainers are enthusiastic over Lakeland's 2-year-olds. Collectively they are a grand looking lot."

SABBATH [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC TARI[illegible] GET THE GREAT [illegible]

The Lord's Day Is Sp[illegible] Sugar, Whisky, an[illegible] of a Scriptural Ch[illegible] ress Toward Ha[illegible] 'gate the Hawai[illegible] doned—Col. Davis [illegible] Fair Historical Co[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., [illegible] There was no Sabbath [illegible] day, because the Dem[illegible] Finance committee w[illegible] the tariff. Some of t[illegible] sugar, some over the [illegible] over the proposed abro[illegible] reciprocity treaty, but [illegible] ous schedules and the [illegible] in the administrative [illegible] Pherson left the com[illegible] late in the afternoon [illegible] New York, from whic[illegible] not much progress ha[illegible] harmony. Nevertheles[illegible] out tonight is that mo[illegible] were harmonized a[illegible] will be able to [illegible] the completed sch[illegible] committee tomorro[illegible] is still confident that [illegible] put into the Senate [illegible] the latest Wednesday [illegible] understanding has bee[illegible] is not to be called up ti[illegible] lican members will join [illegible] getting it out of the co[illegible] possible date. The D[illegible] longing tonight for th[illegible] feeling in favor of goin[illegible] free iron ore is as strong [illegible] recognize the futility of [illegible] the McKinley Democra[illegible] made will stand.

Pleasing the [illegible]

The sugar trust se[illegible] its mortgage on the [illegible] little reason to doubt [illegible] inserted, though the [illegible] jobbing have to be take[illegible] positive announcement [illegible] bill is reported to the S[illegible] that the entire provision[illegible] to be remodeled. There [illegible] with the polariscope tes[illegible] appear that the introdu[illegible] Dutch standard color te[illegible] the protection given to [illegible] ever, nobody will be fo[illegible] trust, by means of the [illegible] to take several million [illegible] out of the pockets [illegible] The Louisiana plante[illegible] the "color line," thoug[illegible] means more to the trus[illegible] Their amendment spe[illegible] the duty on raw sugars [illegible] plication has been ac[illegible] tee, though this accepta[illegible] struction of the reci[illegible] with Cuba, Germany, B[illegible] tries. So pronounced [illegible] sentative Harter of Ohi[illegible] the retaliation which [illegible] wants free trade princi[illegible] with the countries which [illegible] inate against the farm[illegible] manufactures. His su[illegible] ticable. With the imp[illegible] reciprocity is destroyed.

Hawaiian Trea[illegible]

The majority has de[illegible] track on its proposed [illegible] waiian treaty. That tr[illegible] basis from the recipro[illegible] Brazil, Cuba, and Germ[illegible] ocratic Senators have d[illegible] of opposing the abroga[illegible] evitably be beaten. Th[illegible] least two weeks' tim[illegible] clause which directed [illegible] notice of abrogation.

The trouble over the [illegible] in the discrimination [illegible] tucky distillers. The i[illegible] period to eight years [illegible] increase in the whisky [illegible] distillers who make wh[illegible] mous advantage over th[illegible] hol for use in the arts. [illegible] has been set forth in the [illegible] the majority is not incli[illegible] whisky trust and Kentu[illegible]

Most of Senator Allis[illegible] the administrative secti[illegible] by the majority. These [illegible] generally in substituting [illegible] present law for the cru[illegible] ignorant tariff tinkers. [illegible] contention over the valu[illegible] packages or coverings. [illegible] pointed out that the pro[illegible] bill caused great frau[illegible] 1883, whereas the secti[illegible] law relating to customs [illegible] ily administered. The [illegible] agrees with him that the [illegible] better provisions.

SUPREME COURT FU[illegible]

Important Suits That [illegible] Be Arg[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., [illegible] preme Court of the Uni[illegible] take up and hear argum[illegible] which it has been desire[illegible] fore a full bench. All [illegible] the condition of Justice [illegible] in the South recuperati[illegible] is believed he will have [illegible] to be able to take his se[illegible] or possibly a week earli[illegible] have been received from [illegible] favorable. The court h[illegible] cases for a hearing bef[illegible] 26th of March. T[illegible] heard whether Justic[illegible] or not, it being th[illegible] interested to have the [illegible] Among the important ca[illegible] court for hearing before [illegible] of April are the followin[illegible] stitutionality of the T[illegible] oleomargarine cases fro[illegible] reargument of the case [illegible] the National Steamship [illegible] which has been pe[illegible] time; a reargument [illegible] Hilton vs. Guot, involv[illegible] foreign judgments; Bard[illegible] Pacific Railroad compan[illegible] from Montana. The cas[illegible] ing April 9 include the f[illegible] State Commerce Comm[illegible] son, from the Northern [illegible] ex-Senator Edmunds a[illegible] as the special couns[illegible] mission; the United [illegible] Trans-Missouri Freight [illegible] Circuit Court of Appeal[illegible] trict, and the United S[illegible] the Western Union Tel[illegible] the Union Pacific railro[illegible] are upwards of twenty [illegible] argument before a full b[illegible] time no steps have been [illegible] for hearing.

CHANGES IN GEOGR[illegible]

Disputed Questions Set[illegible] by a Special[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., M[illegible] ists in Washington a boa[illegible] representing various ex[illegible] and bureaus, charged wit[illegible] questions of disputed geo[illegible] official use. This board [illegible] President Harrison in [illegible] Several government bure[illegible] before this board was [illegible] some extent since, n[illegible] geographical feature w[illegible] spelled by the diffe[illegible] example, Bering Sea wou[illegible] bureau or department [illegible] another "Bering." This [illegible] tuted to bring about uni[illegible] ters in government publi[illegible] has manifested great in[illegible] the board, and has, thoug[illegible] so, accepted its decisions. [illegible] monthly meeting of the [illegible] cases were decided. Som[illegible] minor importance, while [illegible] general character. The f[illegible] as examples of the decisi[illegible] An Sable Chasm, in the A[illegible] board decided upon Ausab[illegible] the well-known tendency t[illegible] names. Budapest, the ca[illegible] board decided to spell as o[illegible] the final "h." That bran[illegible] River named after the exp[illegible]

SABBATH NOT KEPT.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF TINKERS FORGET THE GREAT COMMANDMENT.

The Lord's Day Is Spent in Wrangling Over Sugar, Whisky, and Other Themes Not of a Scriptural Character—Little Progress Toward Harmony—Plan to Abrogate the Hawaiian Treaty Is Abandoned—Col. Davis Troubles the World's Fair Historical Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—There was no Sabbath quiet at the Capitol today, because the Democratic majority on the Finance committee was there wrangling over the tariff. Some of the wrangling was over sugar, some over the bonded period, some over the proposed abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, but more of it over various schedules and the valuation of packages in the administrative sections. Senator McPherson left the committee-room in a huff late in the afternoon and took the train for New York, from which it was inferred that not much progress had been made towards harmony. Nevertheless the statement given out tonight is that most of the differences were harmonized and that the majority will be able to present many of the completed schedules to the full committee tomorrow. Chairman Voorhees is still confident that the revised bill can be put into the Senate Tuesday afternoon, or at the latest Wednesday morning. Since the understanding has been reached that the bill is not to be called up till April 2 the Republican members will join with the majority in getting it out of the committee at the earliest possible date. The Democratic members are longing tonight for the Wilson bill, and their feeling in favor of going back to free coal and free iron ore is as strong as ever, but they recognize the futility of further antagonizing the McKinley Democrats and the concessions made will stand.

Pleasing the Sugar Trust.

The sugar trust seems to have foreclosed its mortgage on the majority, and there is little reason to doubt that the color test will be inserted, though the possibilities for stock-jobbing have to be taken into account, and no positive announcement can be made until the bill is reported to the Senate. It is known that the entire provision in regard to sugar is to be remodeled. There will be some juggling with the polariscope tests in order to make it appear that the introduction of the No. 16 Dutch standard color test has not increased the protection given to the refineries. However, nobody will be fooled, and the sugar trust, by means of the color test, will be able to take several million dollars more profits out of the pockets of the consumers. The Louisiana planters have agreed to the "color line," though they know that this means more to the trust than it does to them. Their amendment specifically declaring that the duty on raw sugars is to be of general application has been accepted by the committee, though this acceptance involves the destruction of the reciprocity arrangements with Cuba, Germany, Brazil, and other countries. So pronounced a free trader as Representative Harter of Ohio has taken alarm at the retaliation which is bound to come, and wants free trade principles ignored in dealing with the countries which threaten to discriminate against the farm machinery which he manufactures. His suggestions are impracticable. With the imposition of sugar duties reciprocity is destroyed.

Hawaiian Treaty May Stand.

The majority has decided to take a back track on its proposed abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty. That treaty is on a different basis from the reciprocity agreement with Brazil, Cuba, and Germany. So many Democratic Senators have declared their purpose of opposing the abrogation that it would inevitably be beaten. The committee will save at least two weeks' time by striking out the clause which directed the President to give notice of abrogation.

The trouble over the whisky provisions is in the discrimination in favor of the Kentucky distillers. The increase in the bonded period to eight years and the simultaneous increase in the whisky tax to $1.20 give the distillers who make whisky to drink an enormous advantage over those who distilled alcohol for use in the arts. The reason for this has been set forth in the committee-room, yet the majority is not inclined to go back on the whisky trust and Kentucky distillers.

Most of Senator Allison's amendments in the administrative sections have been adopted by the majority. These amendments consist generally in substituting the provisions of the present law for the crude propositions of the ignorant tariff tinkers. There is still some contention over the valuation to be placed on packages or coverings. Senator Allison has pointed out that the provision in the House bill caused great frauds under the tariff of 1883, whereas the sections of the McKinley law relating to customs have been satisfactorily administered. The Treasury Department agrees with him that the present law has the better provisions.

SUPREME COURT FULL BENCH CASES.

Important Suits That Are Likely Soon to Be Argued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States will soon take up and hear arguments in those cases which it has been desired shall be heard before a full bench. All depends, however, on the condition of Justice Jackson, who is now in the South recuperating his health, but it is believed he will have recovered sufficiently to be able to take his seat on the 2d of April or possibly a week earlier, as the reports which have been received from him lately have been favorable. The court has set the Indiana tax cases for a hearing before a full bench the 26th of March. The case will be heard whether Justice Jackson is here or not, it being the desire of those interested to have the case disposed of. Among the important cases assigned by the court for hearing before a full bench the 2d of April are the following: Involving the constitutionality of the Texas railroad laws; oleomargarine cases from Massachusetts; a reargument of the case of Constable et al. vs. the National Steamship company (limited), which has been pending for a long time; a reargument of the case of Hilton vs. Guot, involving the question of foreign judgments; Barden vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad company, and railroad cases from Montana. The cases assigned for hearing April 9 include the following: The Inter-State Commerce Commission against Brimson, from the Northern District of Illinois; ex-Senator Edmunds appears in this case as the special counsel for the commission; the United States vs. the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, from the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth District, and the United States, appellant, vs. the Western Union Telegraph company and the Union Pacific railroad company. There are upwards of twenty more cases awaiting argument before a full bench, but up to this time no steps have been taken to assign them for hearing.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Disputed Questions Settled for Official Use by a Special Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—There exists in Washington a board of eleven persons, representing various executive departments and bureaus, charged with the duty of settling questions of disputed geographical names for official use. This board was constituted by President Harrison in September, 1890. Several government bureaus make maps, and before this board was constituted, and to some extent since, names of the same geographical feature would be differently spelled by the different bureaus. For example, Bering Sea would be spelled by one bureau or department "Behring" and by another "Bering." This board was constituted to bring about uniformity in such matters in government publications. The public has manifested great interest in the work of the board, and has, though not required to do so, accepted its decisions. At the last regular monthly meeting of the board about thirty cases were decided. Some of these are of minor importance, while others are of more general character. The following are selected as examples of the decisions:

Au Sable Chasm, in the Adirondack region, the board decided upon Ausable, in accordance with the well-known tendency to consolidate double names. Budapest, the capital of Hungary, the board decided to spell as one word and to omit the final "h." That branch of the Columbia River named after the explorer, Capt. William Clark of Lewis and Clark's expedition, is called Clark, not Clarke. The strait in Washington Sound over which there was a boundary dispute some twenty years ago, and which has been variously called Canal de Haro and Haro Strait, was passed upon by the board, which adopted the form Canal de Haro. A bay on the coast of Texas, variously called Mezquit, Mesquit, Mesquita, is called by the board Mesquite. An island in the Hudson River variously called Pelopens, Polopel, Polevers, etc., the board agreed to call Pallopels. Sokamoonshine Peak in the Adirondack region is so spelled by the board, this form replacing other modes of spelling it. For a river near Bridgeport, Conn., the board adopts the form Pequonnoc. The strait which forms the boundary between Vancouver Island and the islands off the coast of the State of Washington the board decides to call Rosario Strait. On the southern coast of Massachusetts are four little anchorages or bights known as holes. These are: Holmes' Hole, Woods' Hole, Quick's Hole, and Robinson's Hole. Holmes' Hole some years ago was changed to the more attractive name of Vineyard Haven. Robinson's Hole and Quick's Hole are still so-called. The village which has grown up near Woods' Hole some years since changed to Woods' Holl. For the anchorage, however, the board adheres to the form Woods' Hole.

REGULAR STEAMER LINE TO JAMAICA.

Proposition of Mr. Plant That Would Increase Travel to the Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—A proposal of the Plant steamship line to establish a regular line of steamers between Florida and Jamaica is apparently receiving strong support in Jamaica. "I think satisfactory arrangements could easily be made and the cost would not be very great," said Mr. Plant, "to run a steamer fortnightly for five or six months during the winter and spring season, which would undoubtedly prove a paying investment for the island. What is most wanted is regularity. A line running from Tampa should go on regular days and at regular intervals, so timed as to make connection with the Royal Mail steamers, and this would very likely attract a large number of people. When the railway line (in Jamaica) is completed to Montego Bay and Port Antonio, which, I understand, will be about next September or October, the distance of the sea voyage will be somewhat shortened and the attractions of the country considerably increased." The practical results of Mr. Plant's proposal would be the establishment of a new route for passenger traffic to and from South America and the North, the opening up of a new market for Jamaica fruits, and the carriage of the Jamaica mails in four or four and one-half days to New York. It is possible also that the steamship company would establish their own hotels in Jamaica.

COL. DAVIS BLOCKING THEIR PLANS.

Trouble for the Historical Committee of the Columbian Exposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—There are breakers ahead for the Historical committee of the Columbian Exposition growing out of the position assumed by Director-General Davis in relation to his report. Messrs. Towsley, Thacher, Palmer, and Butterworth, who have been selected by the National committee to prepare a history of the enterprise, fully expected to have the report of Col. Davis in their possession long before now. When they had obtained this document it was their purpose to amplify it considerably, but the data contained in it would prove invaluable for their object. But all this preparation, it seems, must go for naught, since Col. Davis has decided he will not submit his report to the National committee unless that body is in regular session, and there are no funds available for such a purpose, and this fact is well known also to Col. Davis. Consequently he proposes to transmit his report, when it is ready, direct to President Cleveland, after which it will go to Congress. This course was adopted by Col. Davis after he ascertained what disposition would in all probability be made of his communication, and he determined that all his labors should not go unnoticed, as contemplated by the Historical committee. Some time ago, when spoken to on the subject of his forthcoming report, Col. Davis replied that necessary data could not be compiled for several months, and it might be the close of the fiscal year 1894 before he would be ready to submit his statement.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOAN OF ARC.

Prof. Mangasarian Discourses on the Ethics of Imagination.

In his lecture at the Grand Opera-House yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture Prof. M. M. Mangasarian took for his subject "Joan of Arc; or, the Ethics of Imagination," and said in part:

"Joan of Arc was the poor but pure girl who, with the greatest obstacles in her way—her sex, her station, her want of learning—made for herself a name which shall live to the end of the world. After many vacillations the opinion of the world concerning the Maid of Domremy has attained something like definiteness. Voltaire in France called her an idiot. Schiller in Germany called her a divinity. Shakspeare in his 'Henry VI.' reflected the prejudice of the times. Southey and the philosopher, David Hume, spoke of her as a saint. Bastien Lepage has immortalized that beatific face with his brush, Chappu with his chisel, and Alexandre Dumas with his pen.

"Born on the borders of Lorraine, at the age of 13 she beheld visions. At 18 she persuaded all France to believe in her. At the age of 19 she conquered England. In seven days she raised the siege of Orleans, routed the English, and conducted the King of France to Rheims for his coronation, and, having accomplished her mission, begged to be permitted to return to the fields and glades, to the trees which she had planted, and the meads which she had watered, and the flock which she had tended. She was the spirit of patriotism. Love of country was a passion with her. She had never given her heart to any man, for she had loved France.

"Was Joan inspired, or was she deceived? Were her visions and voices subjective, or objective? Were her angels in her eyes, or in the skies? The greatest deeds have not been accomplished by calculation, but by inspiration. It is the heat of the mind that gives birth. All creation is through passion. The inspired cannot explain their inspiration. If they did they would cease to be inspired. The charm, the spell would be broken. There is nothing mysterious about her visions. Constantine saw a cross in the heavens. On one occasion Napoleon seized one of his Generals by the hand and said, 'Look! There! That is my star!' But the star was in his eye. Luther, while translating the Bible, saw the devil and hurled his inkstand in his face. The act of contemplation produces the thing contemplated. The intuitive faculties were highly developed in Joan of Arc. She was an ecstatic. She had heard rumors that France was to be sold by a treacherous woman and saved by a maid. Why should not she be the Christ of France? She was gifted with wonderful clairvoyant powers. I believe that all the great liberators heard voices and saw visions.

"Can we of today, with all our science and culture, our inventions and resources, do more or better than this ignorant but inspired village girl? If she were to come back today and take the field against us would we not, with all our superior vantage ground, recede before her, flee from her presence? Would she not sweep the field clean of all our forces? She had faith in herself. We doubt our powers, and while we are hesitating she has fought and carried the day. She had imagination. To us the universe is empty. No longer do we meet God in the world. She had enthusiasm. We are cold. She knew how to give her heart. It is enthusiasm that makes the world warm and throws over the shoulders of the receding storm the rainbow arch of hope. Despair is the great sin of our times. The world was younger in Joan's days and more hopeful. It is not the miraculous element but the natural sweetness of her character that has immortalized her memory. She was absolutely unselfish. It was not love of glory that spurred her to action. She was pure to the very pulses of her soul. Duty, service, France—these were her guardian angels. I believe that just as George Washington represents the highest type of patriotism which the modern world can show, Joan of Arc is the highest type of patriot-soldier that the middle ages can offer."

Favors to the Whisky Trust.

Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.): If any one is able to pay taxes in this country the whisky trust is. It does business for cash, and hard times makes little difference with it. On what principle should it be given five years more in which to pay its taxes? If there is to be any such favor as that shown let it be given to the oppressed masses who have been contributing to the support of the trusts for years past. The farmers of Indiana would like to have a five years' extension on their taxes. They need it vastly more than the whisky trust does, and they deserve it a great deal more.

HOT DEBATE PENDING

IT WILL ARISE ON HOUSE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Four Are on the Calendar and May Be Taken Up This Week—Farmer Hatch Expects to Report His Anti-Option Bill in a Few Days—New York's Fight for the Indian Supply Depot—Fitzhugh of Texas Bobs Up Serenely—Better Roads Wanted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—As soon as the sundry civil appropriation bill is disposed of the House will take up the four contested election cases—the O'Neill-Joy case from the Tenth Missouri District, the Williams-Settle case from the Fifth North Carolina, the English-Hilborn case from the Third California, and the Whatley-Cobb case from the Fifth Alabama. The O'Neill-Joy and English-Hilborn cases, which were both decided against the sitting members (Reps.) by strict party votes in the Committee on Elections, are the most important, and will require the major portion of the time. In both these cases the result of the election in November, 1892, was exceedingly close. There were two counts in the O'Neill-Joy election, the recount giving Joy (Rep.) sixty-seven plurality. O'Neill instituted the contest on the ground that the Missouri election law had not been complied with, it having been shown that some of the Joy ballots had not been numbered. The members of the committee wavered for some time, but finally decided by a strict party vote that the law was mandatory, and that its technicalities had not been observed.

More Partisan Partiality.

In the English-Hilborn case English received 13,130 on the face of the returns against Hilborn's 13,160. English's contest rested on the claim that in one precinct the returns had been manipulated. At the close of the case Hilborn's attorneys still claimed his election by one vote, but the Democrats of the committee decided in favor of English.

In the Williams-Settle case the contestant alleged that the sitting member had been elected by the bulldozing and intimidation of negro voters by the Republicans, but most of the Democrats of the committee refused to sustain his contention. In the Whatley-Cobb case the committee unanimously decided against the contestant, who was a Populist, and his case can have no standing in the House whatever. If the contested election cases are disposed of this week, which is hardly probable, as the Republicans will doubtless insist upon a Democratic quorum to unseat their colleagues, the House will proceed with the consideration of either the military academy or consular and diplomatic appropriation bills.

In the Senate it is probable the fortifications appropriation bill will be reported this week. There will be an effort to dispose of the government printing site, the Russian thistle appropriation, and the McGarrahan bill, and of a large number of special bills on the calendar.

HATCH'S BILL SOON TO BE REPORTED.

The Colonel Expects to Get Anti-Option Into the House This Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Farmer Hatch and Senator Washburn ride up to the Capitol in a 50 cent hack every day now. Sometimes they get so interested in their talk that the cabman has to ask twice for his fare. They are going to have Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller before Hatch's committee tomorrow to explain how the proposed tax could be collected. "The anti-option bill will be reported next week," said Farmer Hatch. "I will not say whether it will be Monday or Saturday, but it will be some day before next Sunday. When will it come up? Well, there will be no undue haste to crowd out the regular business, but I will say that a majority of the Committee on Rules is in favor of the bill, and there will be no trouble in getting it before the House. We will not have to wait five or six weeks, by any manner of means."

CHICAGO AND THE SUPPLY DEPOT.

New-Yorkers to Make a Fight in Congress Against the Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—New York's kicking merchants promise to carry their objections against the removal of the Indian supply depot from New York to Chicago into Congress. Secretary Hoke Smith having gone so far as to approve the leasing of a building in Chicago the New-Yorkers know they have no further show from the Interior Department.

An appeal to Congress will, however, be fruitless. The Interior Department in its action has been guided largely by the Committee on Indian Affairs, which approves the change. Representative Wilson of Washington and Mr. Aldrich of Chicago will be on the alert. Chairman Holman of the Indian Affairs committee, who also favors the change, says:

There is an interesting fight on over the question where the Indian supply depot shall be located. Both Chicago and Omaha want it. Congress, if it chooses to interfere by designating the place, undoubtedly has the right to do so and in all likelihood will insert the name of the successful competitive point in the Indian appropriation bill. Chicago and Omaha have the advantage of geographical location; and, for myself, I am inclined to favor Chicago. However, the matter is not yet settled and no attempt will be made to preclude any one from a hearing on the subject.

FITZHUGH IS AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

He Once Wrote That He Was "A Biger Man Than Old Grant."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—A reminiscence of the first Democratic Congress since the rebellion cropped out at the Treasury Department yesterday as the result of an application filed by L. H. Fitzhugh of Texas for a place as chief of division under Secretary Carlisle. Ever since the days that he wrote to a friend in Texas, "I am a biger man up here than old Grant," Fitzhugh has been one of the characters at the national capital. When the Democrats organized the House for the first time after the war an unknown man was sprung in the caucus for doorkeeper, and that was Fitzhugh. In the confusion of the hour the nomination meant an election and the tall Texan became a conspicuous figure in more ways than one. One day he wrote the letter which made him at once ridiculous and famous, winding up with the astonishing declaration that he was considered "a biger man than old Grant." This, with other charges, was the last straw that broke the Democratic camel's back and when the next election rolled around Fitzhugh was relegated to obscurity, where he has since remained.

MOVEMENT FOR BETTER ROADS.

Co-operation of Railways Is Asked by the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The Agricultural Department has issued a circular to be sent to all railroad Presidents in the United States offering suggestions for their co-operation in the movement for good roads. Many of the railway companies have made concessions in transporting road materials ranging from one-half rates to free carriage. Others have offered to carry the freight at the bare cost of hauling whenever a general road improvement is undertaken. It is suggested that the latter plan be generally adopted. The circular says:

Such a combined concession would be of immense value to the public while it would involve little actual expense to the companies, and its bare announcement would do more to advance the road movement than years of purely educational work. It would be an inspiration to prompt action by State and local authorities throughout the Union. Should anything in the State or national statutes be found to inhibit such discrimination in rates the legislative authorities would no doubt quickly remove the obstacle in the interest of the public welfare.

NATIONAL MONEY WELL WATCHED.

Prowlers on Plunder Intent Would Find It Difficult to Secure Cash.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Watch boxes or signal towers, in which are men armed with Winchester rifles and Colt's revolvers, surround the Treasury Department, and it would be difficult for outside attacks to be made without detection. Persons who journey across Fifteenth at the south end of the Treasury notice a little square house of the Gothic style of architecture open on all four sides in summer time and surrounded with glass in winter. Inside this little house sits a veteran of the war known on the rolls as a member of the watch force, and he is supposed to be adept in handling firearms. On the west side of the Treasury Building is a similar structure always occupied by a sentinel, and the same is true at the northwest extremity of the big granite pile. These little watch houses are also useful in furnishing lookouts for the Executive Mansion and grounds, and it would be at considerable risk to life and limb for an interloper to make the acquaintance of a Treasury guard in the "wee sma' hours." All the men on this force are tried and trained, and prowlers in the early hours before dawn on Fifteenth street, or Executive avenue, as the boulevard past the Treasury Building is called, are pretty apt to meet with a dark, uniformed guard, who carries conspicuously displayed one of the heaviest kind of revolvers, known as a horse pistol. No one is molested, however, if attending to business and not prying too deeply into the mysterious surroundings of Uncle Sam's strong box, but it would fare badly with any one caught inside the big iron-railed inclosure after the close of office hours, or from 4 p. m. until 8 a. m. the next day. These watchmen have not been called upon to fire upon an intruder upon the Treasury domain since their appointment, but an unlucky wight who was trespassing in the White House lot early one morning was winged by one of the lynx-eyed guardians of the Treasury vaults. His offense consisted in running from a metropolitan police officer, and when he passed the Treasury guard box the occupant took a shot at the fugitive and brought him to the ground with a broken thigh.

CHARGES THAT AMUSE ARMY PEOPLE.

Allegations of Offensive Partisanship Against Brig.-Gen. Batchelder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Army folks are amused over a little by-play that is going on in the War Department. Somebody wants the place of Brig.-Gen. Batchelder, the Quartermaster of the Army. The leading candidate is understood to be Col. Tompkins, a New-Yorker, who has been stationed in Illinois, and is backed by both New York and Illinois influences. Hints have been given that the President intends to retire Gen. Batchelder next June, when he will be 62, and he has been advised that it might be well for him to retire under the thirty-year law, as he is entitled to do. It is understood Gen. Batchelder has emphatically refused to do anything of the sort, and he will stand by his colors. The "offensive partisanship" of Gen. Batchelder seems to spring from his former friendly relations with ex-President Harrison and his long-standing friendship with Senators Chandler and Proctor. It appears that during the first Harrison-Cleveland campaign Gen. Batchelder, while in Vermont and New Hampshire, expressed in a mild way a hope that Mr. Harrison would be successful. He also on several occasions had words to say in praise of his personal friends, Senators Chandler and Proctor. The fact of his close relations with President Harrison and that Senators Chandler and Proctor admire him seem to constitute the grounds on which to base the puerile charge of offensive partisanship.

NEW DAILY PAPER AT THE CAPITAL.

It Is Called the "Times," and Gets the Associated Press News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The Washington *Times*, a morning daily, appeared for the first time today and made a very favorable impression. Marshall Cushing is editor-in-chief and H. J. Brown is manager. The paper is strongly backed by the labor organizations, and is unique in the fact that fully 4,000 persons are interested as stockholders in its success. The *Times* has the Associated Press news service, speaking of which fact it says: "The *Times* is fortunate and the Associated Press is not unfortunate, we trust, that the greatest of all news-gathering associations is at the service of Washington's new morning daily and that the hearty coöperation of this journal is vouchsafed now, tomorrow, and always, to this all-ramifying chronicler of the news of the world. The Associated Press is a mutual coöperative interest among hundreds of great and small American newspapers. Its service reaches around the globe. Its methods are the approved growth and practice of years of newspaper experience and newspaper endeavor than which there is nothing more thorough and painstaking. The *Times* congratulates itself and its readers, too, that its local news service is supplemented by this complete and instant telegraphic service."

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gresham and Pauncefote Holding Conferences Touching Bering Sea Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Secretary Gresham and Ambassador Pauncefote are holding daily conferences over the Bering Sea regulations. It is understood the present bone of contention is whether the modus vivendi is to be extended another year. The British Government takes the position that until, by legislative enactment, the decision of the Paris tribunal is carried into effect the modus vivendi remains in force. If this be correct the modus vivendi could be extended almost indefinitely and give the Canadian poachers the very advantages which it was the purpose of the Paris tribunal to take away from them. This class of pirates killed over 50,000 seals last season, while the United States limited its legitimate catch to 7,500 seals. It is a fact not without significance that the British Parliament seems to be making no effort to carry into effect its part of the legislation proposed under the Paris treaty. Pending the settlement of this question all instructions to American naval vessels in the Arctic seas have been withheld.

Want Increased Appropriations.

The Subcommittee on Fortifications of the Senate Committee on Appropriations has been considering the fortifications appropriation bill, and has been engaged in hearing statements from Gen. Schofield and Gen. Flagler, the latter being Chief of Ordnance. These gentlemen have made appeals for larger appropriations on various heads. The estimates submitted to the House exceeded $7,000,000, while the bill as passed appropriates only a small sum over $2,000,000. The army officials think the bill should conform more nearly to the estimates.

Important Land Case.

In the case of the State of Washington against John G. McBride, which is, perhaps, the most important case ever before the General Land Office, the controversy being over a mineral placer claim adjoining Tacoma valued at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, Secretary Smith today held that a hearing is necessary to determine the value and extent of the alleged deposits, and orders a thorough prospecting of the land.

Washington Brevities.

The Treasury has accepted the bid for work on the public building at Detroit, Mich., roofing, etc., of Whitehead & Lewis, at $22,802.

Secretary Carlisle has submitted to Congress an estimate for an additional appropriation of $10,000 for carrying out the Chinese registration act.

The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business Saturday was $137,154,778, and the net gold $107,353,201, a gain since yesterday of $74,256.

The great thirteen-inch naval rifle, the first gun of its kind and size made in the United States, has been safely placed upon its carriage, and the trial of the weapon will take place next Wednesday, and it will made a notable event.

POLITICS WARM IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Spirited Contest Predicted in Municipal and State Campaigns.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—The approaching campaign in the spring election, when city officers are to be elected, promises to be a hot one. A few days ago a few citizens met and placed in nomination for the office of Mayor the present Mayor, W. L. Whithed, a Democrat who is now filling an unexpired term. At a caucus of Republicans delegates were elected to a convention held today for the purpose of selecting men for the several city offices who promise to run the city government at much less expense than heretofore. The sentiment of the Republican convention today was that men had been selected who were not tools of some special interest or of some clique of office-seekers.

The People's party has called a convention to be held in Jamestown, Stulsman County, June 4. The Central committee has been industrially engaged in mapping out their work for a thorough canvass of the whole State.

Lieut.-Gov. Wallace of North Dakota, having not the fear of a Shortridge administration before his eyes, is looking for the nomination for Governor from the Populist ranks and has entered upon a vigorous schoolhouse campaign among the farmers of Steele and Griggs Counties, and when through with these will invade other counties of the State.

DEFENSE IS UNKNOWN

COL. BRECKINRIDGE'S ATTORNEYS SEEM TO RELY ON HIS STORY.

Opinion Is General That the Early Marriage to His Present Wife Will Not Be Used—The Cross-Examination of the Plaintiff Will Take Two Days and the Defendant Will Be on the Stand for Three Days—Butterworth's Nobility of Friendship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Ben Butterworth is getting chaffed by his old Congressional associates. An authorized forecast of Breckinridge's defense, which was published today, gives the theme. In it Butterworth is called the Kentuckian's "dear friend who came in, prompted by nobility only and without preparation." Butterworth took a turn at cross-examining Miss Pollard yesterday, but did not make much out of it. He will follow up the same line of inquiry tomorrow and will seek to prove that the plaintiff is several years older than she has stated. A hint on this point the other day was enough to draw expostulations from her, though she stood some questions of a different kind with equanimity.

The same authority that exploits Maj. Butterworth's nobility of friendship announces that Breckinridge is going to make the best speech of his life by remaining silent except when he goes on the witness stand. It is further intimated that the evidence may be closed or the case given to the jury this week, for which the Washington public would be devoutly thankful if there were reason to think it true. But the chances are that the cross-examination of the plaintiff will take two days more and then the defendant will be on the stand several days, so that the lawyers won't have a chance to make their speeches until next week.

The legal complications and moral side issues of the Breckinridge case which are gradually coming to light as the trial progresses increase the public interest here, where the Kentucky orator is best known, and make it the most sensational case ever reviewed in the criminal courts.

There is much curiosity among lawyers as to the line of defense which the array of five able lawyers retained by the Congressman have marked out for him. For a time after the revelation of the secret marriage of Col. Breckinridge to Mrs. Wing in New York April 29 was made public, it was the general opinion that this circumstance would form the basis of the defense, but today the attorneys for Mr. Breckinridge have intimated to the contrary. All the promises of marriage alleged by Miss Pollard to have been made to her, except the statements in the presence of Maj. Moore, were before the date of the clandestine marriage. Moreover, it seems to be established by a preponderance of the authorities that the promise to marry made by a married man furnishes ground for a breach of promise action in case it is accepted in good faith by the other party, who is ignorant of his legal disability to fulfill the contract.

It is evident that Col. Breckinridge's attorneys place their principal reliance upon the story which he will tell, and it seems probable that they must have in reserve resources which have not yet been made known. That Col. Breckinridge's recital will be a long one was foretold by one of his attorneys today, when he said that the defendant would doubtless be on the witness stand three days. This attorney prophesied that the trial will continue for two weeks or more longer. He said that the cross-examination of Miss Pollard would consume two days more; that Col. Breckinridge would be on the stand three days; that two days would be occupied in reading depositions for the defense and three days in closing oratory for the ears of the jury.

Friends of Mr. Breckinridge deny the story that when the present case is ended his wife will sue for a divorce. She has stood by him so far. Some of the Kentuckians think, however, that her family in Kentucky will advise this course.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—[Special.]—The rumor that the present Mrs. Breckinridge will sue her husband for divorce at the conclusion of the Pollard case is not credited here. Before her marriage Mrs. Breckinridge, then Mrs. Wing, made her home in this city with her brother, Dr. Preston B. Scott. Dr. Scott is at present out of the city. A call was made at his residence tonight and in response to an inquiry the members of the family united in denying all knowledge of the rumored divorce suit. They say that if Mrs. Breckinridge intends to sue for a divorce she has not made known her intentions to her relatives.

White County, Ind., for Landis.

MONTICELLO, Ind., March 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—This was an active day for the Republicans of White County. They met in the various townships to select State, Congressional, and Judicial delegates. The attendance was the largest ever known at such meetings. The chief interest centered in the election of Congressional delegates, the friends of William Johnson of Valparaiso and Charles B. Landis of Delphi making a vigorous contest in every township. This place and all the townships reported selected Landis delegates and the indications are that he will have a solid delegation from White County. Carroll County is also solid for him.

Senatorial Contest in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 18.—[Special.]—The first gun in the Arkansas Senatorial contest was fired yesterday and the seat of war was in Yell County. The question came up at a Democratic primary election. Dr. W. A. Clement, one of the best known Democrats in Arkansas, announced his candidacy for the Legislature on the Berry ticket, and Robert Toomer led the Fishback forces. Indications are that Berry has carried the county by a large majority. Other counties will adopt the primary plan.

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MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1894.

To veto or not to veto—that is the question that bothers Grover.

One of the imperative needs of this country is an Asylum for Decayed Governors.

Secretary Carlisle knows even less about architecture than he does about finance.

Gov. Altgeld, we trust, will permit the Lincoln statue to remain in Lincoln Park.

By his course in Congress the Hon. Henry W. Blair is winning golden opinions. He is keeping comparatively quiet.

When Congressman Bland has rested himself perhaps he will feel equal to the task of introducing a bill for coining the national debt.

Gov. Altgeld may as well understand that any attempt to change the name of Lincoln Park to Altgeld Park will be fought to the bitter end.

There is a highly praiseworthy rivalry between Cincinnati and Cleveland as to which shall give the larger Republican majority at the spring elections.

The Constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government, but it cannot guarantee that the States will never elect Anarchists and cranks as Governors.

The Illinois Department of the Weather Bureau reports that the mean temperature of this State for February was 26 1-5°, which is 3° below the normal of the last twelve years. Amends are made for this by the weather of March, which has been exceptionally fine thus far. The oldest Celtic inhabitant would have to rack his memory to think of so genial a St. Patrick's day as that of Saturday in Chicago.

William Waldorf Astor has been admitted to membership in the Carlton club, the headquarters of the English Tories. The Carlton club furnishes the campaign funds for the Salisbury-Balfour candidates. A general election is approaching and Mr. Waldorf Astor's check will be quite acceptable. Besides, is not the wealthy ex-American maintaining a Tory newspaper in London at great expense?

Of the twenty-nine Aldermen nominated by the Democrats not less than nine are dispensers of grog. These are Coughlin, Deist, Rohde, Siepicka, O'Connor, Mahoney, Powers, Donahue, and Ruddy. This is a rather large proportion. It is the experience of the city that the groggerykeepers make the worst Aldermen. They are a demoralizing element in the Council, as they are in the body politic, and whenever it is possible they should be beaten.

Herbert Gladstone's reëlection without opposition in West Leeds on his acceptance of the office of Commissioner of Public Works is significant. He was elected in 1892 by a narrow majority of 350. The Tories have been boasting that they would oust him whenever the opportunity arose, but they did not make good their threats. They did not even challenge his right to the seat, all of which indicates that the Liberals are stronger before the English constituencies than the Tory organs and orators will admit.

Secretary Morton has instituted a new division in the Weather Bureau. It will be known as the Division of Agricultural Soils. The order by the Secretary contains the following definition of the kind of work to be done: "It shall be the duty of this division to study the climatic conditions of heat and moisture under the surface of the ground, and the relation of those conditions to crop distribution." It is expected that the solution of the problems involved will serve to determine the adaptability of certain kinds of soil to certain crops, by which the value of land may be greatly increased.

The increased sales of merchandise for last week, reported by the commercial agencies, do not show up forcibly in the bank clearings. For all outside New York the total of the latter is 22.7 less than for the corresponding time last year, and for all points more than 30 per cent less. But the one fact does not necessarily deny the other when it is understood that many sales of merchandise are made to distributing merchants on time. Doubtless there is an appreciable improvement, as there ought to be with the coming of spring-like weather, though we have to wait till Tuesday before the incoming of the spring quarter according to the almanac.

The Republicans in the Iowa Legislature must pull themselves together or the party will lose some of the ground gained at the last election. The Republicans pledged themselves last year, in case they carried the Legislature, to pass a law giving to localities where prohibition cannot be enforced "such methods of controlling and regulating the liquor traffic as will best serve the cause of temperance and morality." The people understood by this high license and local option, which is what the river counties where prohibition cannot be enforced want. Heavy Republican gains in those counties were due in part to this pledge. But neither the Senate nor the House has been able to pass a bill. While the Republicans are largely in the majority in each a minority of them will vote for no bill and the Democrats, not wishing the liquor question to be taken out of politics, refuse to vote for any Republican measure. It would be a bad mistake for the Republicans to allow the Legislature to adjourn with nothing done. It will not do for them to break the pledge they made last year. They will suffer worse than if they had made none. Even if the failure to legislate on this subject is due in part to the dishonest policy of the Democrats, who will vote for no license measure unless it be a poor one of their own making, voters will be sure to say, "The Republican party broke its pledge and we cannot trust it again." The Republican legislators must come to an agreement and pass a law.

Of the twenty Aldermen who voted for the infamous Watson gas ordinance, and whose terms expire next month, eleven have failed to secure a renomination from their respective parties, and will therefore have to retire to private life with much tarnished reputations. Six of these are Democrats, Stuckart, Schumacher, Ellert, Potthoff, Lutter, and Kenny. Five Republicans, Vogt, Swigart, Wadsworth, Bartine, and Haussen, disappear. It is probable that of those who remain not more than three will be reëlected. The Republicans have made the mistake of nominating four of them—Horan, Cooke, Larson, and Ackerman. The Democrats have nominated five—Coughlin, Rohde, Mahoney, Powers, and Mulcahy. Every man of the nine, whether he calls himself Republican or Democrat, ought to be retired. The politicians have done fairly well by retiring more than half of the gang at the primaries. Let the people improve on their work by retiring the others at the polls.

The junior Democratic organ called on its party for the sake of good government and of party success to nominate decent candidates for the approaching spring election. It has had its answer and that answer shows that it has little influence while the saloonkeepers have a great deal. Of the thirty-four men put in nomination for the Council the proprietors of groggeries have nine who may be relied on to see that the "right" of the liquor seller to plant himself next door to a church, a school-house, parochial or public, or in the center of a residence district is not interfered with. The junior organ denounced in fitting terms the Democrats who voted to pass the Watson-Metropolitan gas ordinance over the Mayor's veto and demanded that they be not renominated. The Democrats of the South Town reply to that proper demand by taking one of those offending Aldermen—Stuckart—and nominating him for Assessor of that town which has so large a proportion of the taxable wealth of the city and where intelligence and honesty are imperatively required on the part of an Assessor. The Democrats of the South Town cry out to Mr. Stuckart, "Friend, go up higher." Votes for corrupt ordinances do not trouble them, but rather please them. So they say to the Alderman: "Thou hast been faithful over a few things; we will make thee ruler over many things." Evidently it is useless to look to the Democrats for municipal reform.

CORPORATE VS. MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT.

At the recent meeting of the Sunset club a letter was read from Mr. Yerkes in response to an invitation to say something on the subject of "The Disposition by Cities of Corporate Privileges." Mr. Yerkes is himself a good deal of a corporation, and it was natural therefore that he should make out the best case he could for the management of street railroads, gas works, etc., by corporations rather than by municipalities, and that while stating clearly the good side of corporate control he should pass over the bad side.

Mr. Yerkes says:

> It is a fact that does not admit of contradiction that a well-managed corporation can handle a business better than a municipality. The extravagance and bad management in the Water Department are well known. It is used by every political party which has control to forward the ends of that party. It has been reduced to a party machine. Every change in administration makes a change in the heads of its departments and its employés. Consider for a moment your own business run in that manner. It would be almost a miracle if you were successful.

This is unquestionably true at the present time. It is said that these matters are better managed in foreign cities. That is the case, but the conditions which obtain in American cities are not those which obtain abroad. It does not follow that because a thing can be done in Berlin or Paris it can be done here. The difference between municipal and business management confronts one everywhere. The municipality called Cook County put up a building for its employés to work in. It is unsuited for the purpose, and though the county had all the money it needed, and did not have to build cheaply, its structure is tumbling down. Compare it with the great office structures, light and airy, costing much less money and far more permanent, and see the difference between municipal and business methods.

If the municipality ran the street car lines the service would be vile and it is doubtful whether they would more than pay running expenses. There would be no cable systems, only innumerable slow horse cars with political conductors and drivers. But, on the other hand, while admitting the extravagance and bad management of the Water Department, it is lucky for the people that the water supply is not in the hands of a corporation. Business-men would not have run a tunnel four miles out in the lake to get pure water when passable water could be had by going out only two miles or one mile. The supply would have been less than it is and the price would have been higher. Water mains would have been laid in the thinly settled districts far more slowly than now. So from some points of view municipal control is greatly to be desired.

Mr. Yerkes has nothing to say, however, about the abuse by corporations of monopoly rights conferred on them by the people. Those abuses are what make these corporations so universally unpopular. The people find fault with them, not so much because of the fact that they are making much money as because of "the public be d——" airs they are in the habit of putting on. Their disregard of laws and ordinances, their contemptuous treatment of requests which, while not always reasonable, should always be listened to civilly, and their indifference to just complaints are the cause of the unfriendly feeling toward them. The ordinary storekeeper or business-man is generally civil because it is for his interest to be so. If he is not the customer will go somewhere else. If a municipal officer is uncivil the man to whom he is rude has the comfort of knowing that the next change of administration may throw him out. For the incivility of a monopoly corporation there is no redress and no hope of any.

The gas trust is odious not merely because it charges a great deal more for gas than it ought to, but because about every person who makes a complaint of overcharges or something of that kind is treated as if he were a swindler or a simpleton. In short nearly all these corporations which enjoy public grants of monopoly privileges have very bad manners. Cannot Mr. Yerkes suggest some way of working a reform?

He says in his letter that "selfishness has much to do with the management of affairs, be they either public or private." That is so, but there is a difference between enlightened and ignorant selfishness. The corporation which is dominated by the latter seeks to make all the money it can regardless of the rights, comfort, or feelings of others. A corporation animated by intelligent selfishness will not be perpetually defying and irritating the people. It will abate something from its profits to escape unpopularity. It will yield promptly to reasonable demands instead of resisting them for months and years, and it will not engage in stock jobbing operations and the manufacture of watered stock.

If Mr. Yerkes will reform the methods and manners of corporations the question of the disposition of corporate privileges by cities would settle itself without the least difficulty.

ERRONEOUS CENSUS STATISTICS.

The census bulletin on manufactures in the United States for 1890 contains the following statement: "The contribution to the wealth of the country is shown by deducting $5,158,868,353, the cost of material used, from the $9,370,107,624, which is the value of the products. This leaves $4,211,239,271 as the increased valuation of the raw materials." True, the process of subtraction may have been performed correctly, but is the result as stated? Not unless the amount contributed by labor to the cost of what is called "raw material" has been counted in, which is not the case. According to the statistics the wages paid on the conversion of the raw material were but 24 per cent of the value of the finished product, or a little less than one-quarter. But the "raw material" is rated as worth to begin with two and a quarter times the cost of all the labor employed in shaping it into the more useful forms in which it was best fitted for ultimate consumption.

But what gave more than five billion dollars' worth of value to the raw material if it were not labor? The lumber growing in the forest, the metal slumbering in the mine, the coal lying in strata far below the soil were worth very little in situ. Nearly all their value was given to them by the labor employed in removing them from the original position, transporting all to the places where wanted for use and shaping some before delivery to the manufacturer. The wool of the sheep, the hide used for the making of leather, and the cotton grown in the fields received most of their value from the labor expended upon them before they were ranked as "raw material" to the manufacturer. To the farmer wheat and live stock, to the tanner leather, and to the miller flour are finished products, but these things are counted as raw material by the miller, the packer, the shoemaker, and the baker respectively. So that more than five billion of material is mostly finished product and so treated in the summary from which the final footing is made up.

The neglect to take account of this almost self-evident fact introduces two highly important errors into the census totals. The stated aggregate is vastly larger than it would be if everything were counted but once, and labor does not receive more than a third of the credit it is entitled to. It may be true that so much of the so-called raw material as in reality is finished product carried with it a partial credit to labor, but if all the labor employed in all the processes from first to last were counted its apparent percentage would be much too small on account of the duplications of value of product. For instance, the hide and the leather are counted as finished products by the packer and the tanner, and their selling values in the hands of those two parties are added to the selling values of the boots and shoes that are made from the leather which has been made from the hides. The consequence is that an actual total of perhaps not much more than six billions' worth of actual output is magnified to appear as amounting to more than nine billions, and of this labor, including that employed in transportation and in providing the means of transportation, ought to be credited with five billions instead of about two and a quarter.

This line of reasoning does not materially affect the percentage of gain deduced by comparison of the statistics of 1890 with those of 1880, because both sets of "statistics" are loaded with the same error—namely: a duplication of "product values" and a corresponding withholding of credits due to labor. But it is deeply to be regretted that the money of the Nation should be profusely spent on the building up of alleged statistics which on their face give to stupendous falsehoods the semblance of truth. It is all the more deplorable as these and kindred falsehoods are seized upon by agitators among the people and supposed statesmen in the councils of the Nation as support for the most outrageous theories and claims in regard to the proportion which the compensation to labor bears to the whole cost of production, or rather to the selling value of the product of manufactures.

ELECTRICITY ON RAILROADS.

A Pittsburg paper reports that Mr. Westinghouse is making exhaustive experiments looking to the construction of a long distance electric railroad on the underground plan. The trolley is to be discarded as dangerous and the storage battery on account of its cost. The underground system is admittedly more costly to build than the overhead or trolley system, but it is believed it can be made less expensive to operate by recovering and returning that portion of the current which is lost after having passed through the motor of the car. A second wire is to be used to retain this surplus and prevent it from becoming waste, so that it may be used over again. A valuable feature of the underground plan is that with it there is the minimum of liability to interruption by accident or bad weather.

It is held by some railroad experts to be possible to attain a speed of 200 miles per hour by the use of electricity, and the statement is made that this speed is expected to be reached on a line between Pittsburg and New York City, the corporation for the construction of which already has been organized. Of course with such a rapid rate of progress curves will have to be avoided, the tracks being made perfectly straight between stations, and even then it will be necessary to make the rails of a peculiar pattern so that a small wheel can run under each large one to prevent a swaying motion. The cost of construction would be enormous, as it would not be safe to cross a highway at grade, the speed of the train precluding the possibility of escape for any one caught on a crossing. Perhaps the crossing by other lines could be efficiently protected by means of block signals, but the road would need to be securely fenced in the whole distance, as collision with a large animal would endanger the lives of all on board. But as each car would carry its own motor the weight of the engine would be saved, in itself no small item, as under present arrangements the locomotive has to be made enormously heavy or its wheels would not bear on the track forcibly enough to draw the train. The gain by saving of dead weight to be carried is expected to more than compensate for the loss in turning steam into electricity and the latter into power in the motor carried on the car.

It may be objected that at such high speed as is contemplated it would not pay to carry coal, ore, lumber, and other heavy freight. But there is plenty of merchandise on which higher rates than the ordinary would be paid willingly. Probably the government would gladly pay more for having the mails carried so much more quickly, and it is said that the extra charge would more than be made up on the transportation of live stock, the rapid transit obviating the great falling off in flesh which now too often accompanies the journey Eastward by rail. It is said there is an average loss of twenty-five to fifty pounds per head of cattle on the usual five days journey of the stock train from Chicago to New York, and nearly all of this could be saved by quick transit.

If the superiority of underground electricity to steam on the railroads be fully demonstrated it will be a work of many years to effect the substitution all over the United States, perhaps more than were occupied in the change from iron to steel rails. But the transformation will have to come. This is an age of progress, and the best must displace that which is inferior, in transportation as in manufactures and agriculture. The eleven billions of present railroad capitalization in stocks and bonds is one-sixth of all the property valuation in the country. What will be the proportion when on all the main lines trains are whirled along by the aid of electricity at the rate of 200 miles per hour? And how much will present day business methods be revolutionized in sympathy with that change?

RECENT RAILROAD FAILURES.

In the *Forum* for March Simon Sterne treats of the conditions under which last year about one-sixth of the total railway mileage of the United States, representing a capitalization in stocks and bonds of about 1,750 million dollars, passed from the control of the proprietary interest into the hands of the courts, to be administered by receivers. Nothing akin to this proportion of collapse has occurred in any one of the numerous commercial and industrial branches of activity in the country. It is notable that there was little of this railroad collapse in the older and more settled districts of the United States, the New York and New England being the only line in New England that failed to pay interest on funded debt. In the South these insolvencies were the most numerous, while in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast, the sections which are supposed to offer the greater attractions to immigrants, and where increasing values are expected in time to lift up to a profitable basis investments that were injudicious when first made, a larger amount of mileage has gone into the hands of receivers than in any other section.

Railway managers and railway journals are quick to lay at the door of the inter-State commerce act a large part of the blame for this series of disasters which have been far more severe than those of 1873. But this is unwarranted. Strict compliance with the requirements of the law can do no injury to any railway corporation unless it be claimed that the profits of railways lie in doing injustice, in making discriminations, and in secrecy of rates and secrecy of accounts. The long and short haul clause repeatedly has been suspended by the commission whenever a good ground was shown therefor. Inasmuch as pooling arrangements were not recognized by law before the existence of the inter-State commerce act, and that act merely expressed the general state of the common law as it was prior thereto, the absence of such legal sanction of pooling cannot now be claimed to be the result of passing that act. The fifth section prohibits pooling, thus declaring the common law as to the question of public policy, but does not prohibit an understanding between the managers of roads that their rates of charges shall be uniform to given points and maintained thereat through the schedules and tariff rates filed with the commission and publicly announced. "The difficulty is not with the law, but with the good faith and honesty of the railway officials." If they would substitute a higher moral tone for that which is now prevailing in the freight offices of the various railway corporations pooling would be unnecessary, because their mutual understanding would be in effect an arrangement as to such rates, though without the primitive compulsory force of an actual pool. The fact is the pooling agreements made before the inter-State commerce act was put on the statute book were unstable in their character, observed or not as suited the purposes of the carriers, and were sooner or later dissolved by failure.

Mr. Sterne holds that the railroads have outgrown the ability of the community to furnish men of the high order of intellectuality and integrity necessary to their proper administration. The success of the business is determined to a considerable extent by the capacity and knowledge of the managers, most of whom come from the ranks of other professions or branches of employment the business of which is wholly foreign to the financial administration of the road. With few exceptions the railroad corporations of the United States literally live from hand to mouth and have no working or reserve capital whatever, though requiring it more than any other. They are capitalized for more than they are worth. Usually the debt on which interest must be paid exceeds the cost of the road and equipments, and there is no leeway of capital for the expenditures which begin as soon as the road is put in operation, these including replacement and repairs. For all this a new debt is created. The vicious financiering produces the result that large floating debts are continually accumulating, and the shock of a single bad year, affecting either income or credit, causes insolvency. One serious consequence of the absence of reserve capital is the fact that the corporation cannot avail itself of a cheap market for supplies or labor. It must always buy when everything is inflated, because then only can the managers float their bonds and borrow capital, and they must suspend all constructing and improving operations when labor and material are cheap.

Granger legislation has wrought great harm when it has cut down the freight rates below a paying basis or increased expenditures by providing that a railroad must keep a general office in each State through which it runs. Fast freight lines and other leeches have bled the treasuries, and the fact of utter irresponsibility of railway accounts is a perpetual danger to the investor while it is an overwhelming temptation to the administrator. Another evil lies in the courts themselves in creating receiverships without due consideration or safeguard to the rights of the victims. "The executive officer in whose hands the company defaulted and whose administration should be most rigidly inquired into by the courts ought to be the last person to be appointed as a receiver." The enormous expenses and emoluments incident to receiverships are a strong incentive to the courts for their creation. The result is so mischievous that a law should be passed by Congress for the purpose of checking this vastly-growing evil. Receiverships and the reward of receiverships would not exist if railway bonds were here, as in England, debentures only, liens upon income and not upon the corpus of the line, and therefore not foreclosable in the American sense of the term. Another evil is the lack of proper minority representation on the railroad boards of directors.

Mr. Sterne holds that a uniform and conservative system of railway legislation simultaneously enacted by the States of the Union and strengthened by Federal legislation is imperatively necessary to prevent a recurrence of the calamitous events of the last year. The trustee relation of the majority of the stockholders to the minority should be recognized and enforced, and the latter ought to have a voice in the management in proportion to their strength. The crude confiscatory and communistic legislation of the Southern and Western States on these subjects should give way to scientific and conservative measures; the trustee character of directors and administrators should be insisted on. He holds that pooling ought to be permitted under the control and supervision of a public body like the National Railway Commission, an official accounting provided for, and some safeguards found against the secret accumulation of floating debt. These reforms are of such vast importance that they demand all the work and sacrifices which may be necessary to bring them about.

Complaint has been made often and bitterly by spoils Democrats that President Cleveland and his department chiefs were not "attending to business," meaning thereby that they are not dismissing Republicans and appointing Democrats with sufficient rapidity. They do not appear to be justified in their complaints. A friend of the administration, anxious to show that it has not been indifferent to the cry of the faithful for offices, has collected statistics from which it appears that during the first sixteen months of Mr. Cleveland's first administration 20,881 Democrats were appointed fourth-class Postmasters and 1,064 Presidential Postmasters. During the twelve months which have elapsed since Mr. Cleveland entered on his second term Mr. Maxwell, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, who is commended for his activity, has changed 22,012 fourth-class Postmasters, while 1,720 Presidential Postmasters have been appointed. The Democrats who grumble because removals take place so slowly are informed by the friend of the administration that Mr. Cleveland and his Postmaster-General have beaten the record. These figures ought to satisfy the spoils Democrats, but they cannot have a very pleasant effect on those mugwumps who imagined that the civil service reform plank in the Democratic platform meant something.

Professional Irish Patriot Lyman has issued another address in which he says: "Once again Ireland has got to depend on the revolutionists. The revolutionists only can save her. We must have no more talk. We must have deeds. One blow struck at the enemy is worth a thousand speeches." Very well. Patriot Lyman should proceed to "strike the blow." Let him cross the Atlantic at once and smite the British lion in his den. This will give him a wider notoriety. He can pose as a martyr into the bargain. When he is languishing in a British dungeon some of his compatriots will begin to agitate for the release of the political martyr and prisoner Lyman, and the Redmonds, Harringtons, and Kennys will have another fruitful subject for speeches and motions in the British Commons. The Lymans are useful in their way. The Irish patriot industry is a wonderful thing. The Lymans insist on maintaining it at any and every cost to the city they profess to love.

Cometary Attraction.

At a recent meeting of the American Philosophical Society Prof. H. A. Newton of Yale College gave a sketch of some of the observed movements of Biela's comet and presented a rather startling conclusion, though something like the idea had previously been thrown out as among the possibilities. He said that to satisfy the conditions of separation of matter from the main body of the comet, part in one direction and part in another, "we must have an attraction in the one case exceeding the attraction of gravitation, and in the other an attraction less than the attraction of gravitation" (for a given quantity of matter acted on at a given distance). "In other words, those little bodies of hard matter that go off from the comet and follow very nearly in its train are acted on not in proportion to their mass like the force that acts on the comets in their orbits." Experiments make it very improbable that the attraction of matter differs in any way from proportion to the mass, and Dr. Newton thinks the most natural explanation may be that the materials which go off from the comet carry with them a load of electricity or something of that kind by which they have a permanent repulsion or permanent attraction sufficient to change the orbit altogether, throwing the little particles into a new orbit with a new period, and thus scattering them so as to give us showers at a long distance from the comet itself. He suggested that all the phenomena could be explained by a change amounting to one-tenth (plus or minus) of the original attractive force of the sun.

The idea was thrown out tentatively some score of years ago that possibly it would yet be found that the force of attraction varies in some way according to the temperature of the matter, and this would include the later expression, if it be supposed that in cometic material there is an electric tension which is a function of the temperature. But that would involve slow secular changes in the mean distances and rates of movement of all the members of the solar and other systems, the result being the upsetting of a well-formulated mathematical expression which is supposed to prove that the mean distances and motions are in one sense of the term "constant"—that is, that variations are compensated after longer or shorter intervals of time. If the idea of temperature variation be entertained by the mathematically inclined among astronomers it will lead up to one important conclusion—namely: that the temperature of the sun cannot be materially lower now than several millions of years ago, since it is ascertained with tolerable certainty that in the course of many centuries the length of the sidereal year has not varied by so much as a single second of time.

Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburg Saturday ought to convince the doubting Thomases of the Irish party that he is sincere in his support of the Gladstonian measure of home rule. Mr. Dillon's expressions of satisfaction with the Premier's utterance at the Scottish capital the same evening go to show that the reasonable Irish members are going to take Lord Rosebery at his word. The Redmondites will croak and growl. They have nothing else to do. The Premier dealt with the vote in favor of abolishing the House of Lords last Tuesday in characteristically diplomatic fashion. He would not speak of it as a vote of want of confidence in the government, but as an expression of Liberal impatience at the existence of the House of Lords in its present form. The whole of the Edinburg speech was soundly and strongly Liberal.

Ald. Bidwill, Chairman of the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights of the Council, is a candidate for Sheriff of Cook County, and proposes to ask the nomination for that office from the Republicans next fall. Does he think that he is improving his prospects by coquetting with the Watsonite Aldermen of the Council, or that he has served his political interests by calling his committee at short notice in order to aid in railroading the substitute for the Watson ordinance through the present Council during the last days of its existence? Eleven of Mr. Bidwill's associates have been retired to private life for trying to pass the Watson gas ordinance over the Mayor's veto. Nine others are awaiting the judgment of their constituents in fear and trembling. Does Mr. Bidwill take no note of passing events? A Watsonite Alderman has as much chance of being nominated in a Republican Cook County convention as an honest man has to be nominated for Alderman at a free-for-all Democratic primary in the First Ward.

It takes all the poetry and romance out of the chrysanthemum to learn that it can be cooked and eaten like greens.

There is some danger that Gen. Coxey's army on its Eastern march may collide with the rest of the Tammany statesmen moving rapidly westward.

Business is picking up in Missouri. The cob-pipe factories are running now on full time.

It will be no trouble to forget Admirals da Gama and Mello.

As to the charge that he knows anything about finance Senator Voorhees has clearly proved an alibi.

One man like Coxey is an overproduction.

Suitable motto for a prison newspaper: We have come to stay.

The Emperor business on the Western Hemisphere may be considered as having gone into the hands of the receiver.

The death of the French Anarchist whose bomb exploded as he was about to enter a church is doubtless regarded by Anarchists generally as a bit of poetic justice. What did he want to go to church for when the saloons were open?

No matter what they say, the blarney stone in Blarney Castle, in the Midway Plaisance, was as real as the castle.

It would have been worth at least half a bushel of money to the World's Fair builders if they could have had such a March as this in 1893.

Next year's great Southern Exposition will be held at Atlanta. Its Patrick Walsh has not yet developed, but he will come to the front in due time.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

There was not enough ingenuity displayed in "The Rainmakers" at the Grand Opera-House last night to establish it in a place apart from "The Country Sport," "The Idea," "The City Directory," and the seemingly endless array of horse play pieces which travel about the country under the name of farce-comedies. Any other title would have fitted it as well, since the rainmaker idea was brought in late and disappeared early. Yet viewed upon its own grounds and considered in its true light, "The Rainmakers" is an entertaining vaudeville show. Donnelly and Girard and Annie Martell are the omnipresent features and they carry the burden of the loud fun much after the fashion they did in "Natural Gas." They even went so far as to carry some of the material that they were wont to carry in "Natural Gas." These chief figures appear in a variety of grotesque costumes and sing a great many grotesque songs, but between the episodes there exists not the slenderest thread of a plot. Five women who appear on the program as "precious dining-room girls" serve the function allotted to the chorus in comic opera. It would be unreasonable to ask that they be prime donne; the patrons of the vaudeville are not generally that requiring. It is expected, however, that they be young and attractive and thus fulfill the cardinal demands of such farcical plays. With perhaps an exception Donnelly and Girard's organization is impoverished in attractiveness on its gentler side. There was good fun nevertheless. The principals (and an ill-mated pair they are) sang their humorous songs glibly and danced to the edification of everybody. Charles J. Ross and Miss Mabel Fenton gave some rough parodies of tragic scenes. Frank O'Brien, who is an "Old Hoss" Hoey and an acrobat rolled into one, amused with his dancing and knockabout work. In the name of justice it should be asked of Edward Garvie to reveal the villain who led him to believe that he was a humorist. Whoever that man may be he should be summarily dealt with. The unique feature of the play came at the close, when an electric dance by the entire company ended the evening's entertainment.

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"The Lost Paradise," as Henry C. De Mille adapted it from Fulda's drama, was performed again at the Columbia last night, where it was originally produced in its present form. The company was headed by Forrest Robinson in the rôle of Reuben Warner, which William Morris was accustomed to assume. His support, particularly in its feminine side, will not bear comparison with that of the old company, although it was able to give a fair rendering of the play. Fulda dabbled in economics and De Mille, whose forte was evidently something other than political economy or, particularly, the questions of capital and labor, distorted the idea to apply it to a fancied case in this country. His aim seems to have been to flatter the laboringman and he attained it. The capitalist was painted in those somber hues which engender suspicion. When one considers the questions dealt with by De Mille from a practical point of view it takes but a moment to realize that the sentiment of the play is merely the purest buncombe. At the same time credit must be given for a singularly well constructed drama and a keen human interest which are the secrets of its popularity. As members of the present company may be mentioned Charles W. Stokes, Frank Dayton, Prince Lloyd, H. A. Morey, Miss Laura Linden, Miss Mabel Bert, Miss Virginia Marlowe, and Miss Fannie Cohen.

⁂

Harry and Edward Paulton's amusing farce, "Niobe," was presented at Havlin's yesterday for the first time outside of the down-town district. Its earlier visits to Chicago have been confined to Hooley's Theater, but at Havlin's it proved to be just as enjoyable, and, moreover, it was thoroughly appreciated by the two audiences which witnessed it. The story of the statue of Niobe, brought to life by contact with an electric wire, and the series of ridiculous misunderstandings she made in the household through her ignorance of nineteenth century customs and her devotion to the head of the family are familiar. From the hints offered by "Pygmalion and Galatea," the source of the idea, the Paultons have constructed a most amusing farce, clean in humor, sharp in satire, and strong in interest. The present cast may suffer, perhaps, by contrast with the one headed by Miss Isabella Coe, but judged independently it is acceptable. Miss Marguerite Fealy played the rôle of the revivified statue with humor and grace. Harry B. Bell as the insurance man, Peter Amos Dunn, the object of the statue's admiration, was likewise humorous, and Miss Helen Griffin as the authoritative wife furnished the necessary contrast. The remainder of the company was well balanced and filled the rôles acceptably. The farce will remain one week at Havlin's.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Byron brought their sensational melodrama "The Heart of Africa" to the attention of a West Division audience at the Academy yesterday. Like all of its class, the play strikes its keynote at a high pitch and holds it through thick and thin. The novelty in the present instance is that the villains forego the use of pistols and knives and other material attributes of bloodthirsty villainy and resort to the spiritual weapon of hypnotism, by the use of which an old man is forced to reveal secrets and a fortune of great value. Eventually the hypnotic villain is circumvented, but not until he has committed further depredations by means of his unusual power. Mrs. Byron played a boy's part and Mr. Byron in the dual rôle of the old man and his son showed versatility and dramatic appreciation. It is unnecessary to add that the audience was pleased. Thursday evening and during the remainder of the week "The Plunger" will be the bill.

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Miss Vernona Jarbeau appeared at the Haymarket last night equipped with the same play, the same smile, and the same songs that have accompanied her on frequent visits to South Side theaters. Her play is "Starlight." Her smile is moonlight—on a cloudy night. The most entertaining of her songs are the ditties, "Parthenia Took a Fancy to a Coon," "The Nigger and the Bee," and "The Story of a Kiss." These little selections were given in a really entertaining manner, and they stirred the impressionable Haymarket audience to enthusiasm, as did also her clever imitations of Albert Chevalier.

To supplement the all day vaudeville performance given at the Casino yesterday Manager Frank Hall revived "The Mikado" with the same company which presented "The Mascot" last week. Independently such a production is hardly open to serious review, but in connection with the forty or more vaudeville "turns" which go to make up the entertainment it furnishes a bill which is hard to improve upon. The attendance at the Casino was large all day yesterday, particularly during the hours when the opera was in progress.

A vaudeville company in which "Gaza," the "magnetic strong woman" (there are people who say she is neither magnetic nor strong), the Rogers sisters, Bryant and Connors, Carr and Ingram, and other variety performers are appearing, opened the week at the Clark Street Theater yesterday, where two performances daily will be given as long as they remain. All the individual members of the company have appeared too recently at other local theaters to require individual mention.

François Thevenot's painting, "The Countess," is on exhibition for charitable purposes by the Central Relief Association at No. 229 State street. It is realistic to the degree that it appears as an illusion to most visitors. Its puzzling naturalness is intensified by the Louis XV. interior in which it is being exhibited. Until one actually touches the canvas it is difficult to believe that the figure is entirely plastic. It is on exhibition daily between the hours of 10 a. m. and 9 p. m.

The City Club Burlesque company will remain another week at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House in "A Tempting Town" and "The City Club at Midnight," the two burlesques mixed with variety specialties which were given all last week.

Miss Mattie Vickers in her farce, "The Circus Queen," came back to the North Side yesterday, opening the week at the Windsor. The play has not undergone change since it was last seen. It was well received by the Windsor audiences.

The second week of the Abbey-Grau season of grand opera at the Auditorium will be inaugurated this evening with a performance of Wagner's "Lohengrin." M. Plancon of the Paris Grand Opera will make his first appearance upon that occasion in the rôle of Enrico. Mme. Emma Eames will sing the Elsa; Mlle. Domenech, Ortruda; M. Lassalle, Telramondo; and Jean de Reszke, Lohengrin. Sig. Mancinelli will conduct.

The Schiller Theater will rest in quiet this week behind barred doors. The reason assigned is that Manager Prior wishes to keep in harmony with the religious sentiment of holy week. Next week the theater will open with the first Chicago presentation of "Charley's Uncle," in which Sandow, the strong Prussian, will be a supplementary attraction.

The Empire Theater was formally delivered into the province of vaudeville yesterday. Sam T. Jack, who now controls the theater, presented his Folly company, which appeared in two burlesques, "On the Midway" and "My Uncle." The list of variety numbers was large and generally interesting.

Chauncey Olcott began his final week at Hooley's last evening in "Mavourneen." He received numerous recalls when he appeared in the capacity of a singer of Irish songs. Such manifestations of favor, however, were not due to the play in which he appeared or to his qualities as an actor.

The Liliputians appeared at McVicker's last night in their new spectacle, "A Trip to Mars," and succeeded from the first in making an excellent impression on a large audience which greeted their return. A review of the piece will appear in The Tribune tomorrow.

The Byrne brothers presented their musical piece, "Eight Bells," at the Alhambra Theater yesterday, where it has been favorably received on other occasions. Many of the specialties are new this season.

"Erminie" will be produced by Francis Wilson and his company at the Chicago Opera-House this evening. Additional music by Jakobowski and new scenic accessories will mark the performance.

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New York, March 18.—[Special.]—Two theaters will be closed to the public this week, but their stages will bustle with preparations for comic operas to be produced March 26, Gilbert and Sullivan's newest joint work, "Utopia, Limited," which is current in London, will be duplicated at the Broadway by a company imported for that purpose and with a complete counterpart of the original scenery and gorgeous costumes. Offenbach's "Girofle-Girofla" will be given simultaneously at the Casino by Lillian Russell and her company with a setting which, according to promise, will be beautiful. Meanwhile Pauline Hall has the comic opera field to herself at Harrigan's with "The Princess of Trebizonde." Something closely akin to comic opera, yet confessing itself burlesque, comes to the Fourteenth Street in "Hendrik Hudson," which was originally acted at the theater several years ago. Corinne is central in the diversion.

A burlesque that has long been with us, "1492," at the Garden will add to its multiplicity of components Tuesday a troupe of Italian girls, called the Kilanyis, who pose in tableaux imitating famous works of arts.

Two Hoyt plays are in the city. "A Trip To Chinatown" is continued at the Madison Square, and "A Texas Steer" is at the Grand Opera-House for a week only. The Lyceum is having a tremendous rush of audiences for "The Amazons." Stuart Robson's revival of "The Comedy of Errors" is an excellent artistic entertainment in nearly all respects. John Drew is riding on the topmost wave of modish prosperity at Palmer's. "The Butterflies" is a suitable light and bright comedy for his purposes, and it will be continued several weeks.

"Rosedale," the late Lester Wallack's celebrated work, is continued at the Star in a manner fully adequate to reproduce all the qualities which originally made it famous. Little Olive Smith, who plays the child's part, will give a pink tea on the stage to the children present next Wednesday afternoon, and Emma Le Brun, who had the rôle in 1863, will be there. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" fills the big stage of the Academy of Music with its dramatic personages, troops of soldiers, cavalrymen on horseback, and pictorial scenery. Not nearly unanimous has been the verdict of approval on "Love's Extract," the week-old farce which is to be continued at the Fifth Avenue. "A Country Sport" passes into its last week at the Bijou, and this McNally farce has proved one of the few recently successful ventures in variety farce. The play at Niblo's is "The Power of Gold," a London play of a type that has had much popularity with the multitudes of late.

PERSONALS.

Editor Stead is reported as saying that he is glad to get back to London. There are not wanting people in this country who will reëcho that sentiment.

Liliuokalani really seems to be scheming to drive her enemies out of Honolulu. She plays the piano every day with the windows of her house wide open.

Mr. Coxey may be under a misapprehension. Because a few United States Senators get rich by going to Washington it does not follow that any number of unofficial citizens can do the same.

Justice L. Q. C. Lamar left an enormous quantity of correspondence. Every letter that was ever written to him, even down to those asking for autographs and garden seed, was preserved by him.

Harry La Verne has ridden from San Francisco to Galveston, Tex. The distance is 2,184 miles, and he covered it in ninety-two days, an average of nearly twenty-four miles daily. He made the trip for pleasure.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn is talked of as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York. If nominated he will have rough sledding in New York City. He is the plucky official who declared recently that "the American flag is good enough for American citizens." New York does not indorse that doctrine.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is reported to have bought a crown once worn by the Empress Eugénie at a cost of $300,000. As crowns went out of fashion in this country a number of years ago the purchase of this plaything looks as if the Vanderbilts had money to burn.

William Waldorf Astor has been admitted to membership in the most exclusive, as well as the most English of all English clubs, the Carlton. At this rate another century will wipe out all traits and traces of the sturdy old fur trader in the family established by him in this country.

President Cleveland is very indifferent to newspapers and their comments. The one periodical he never misses to read daily is the *Congressional Record*, and in addition to that he has the principal papers of the country placed before him. He spends but little time with them, however, and pays more attention to the news columns than the editorials.

Gladstone completed his translation of Horace's odes into English on the day his resignation went into effect. Considering the vast amount of labor the Premiership itself entailed upon him and the fact that he had an income of over $100,000 a year to encourage him to leisure enjoyments the literary industry of the Grand Old Man at his time of life is little short of marvelous.

Prof. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., himself a negro, relates an amusing anecdote to illustrate how in the Ethiopian mind religion is often divorced from morality. "An old darky," he said, "arose recently in one of the Southern prayer-meetings and exclaimed: 'Brethren and sistern, I've been having a dreffui time since last we were together. I've been chawing hard bones and swallowing bitter pills. I'm afraid I've broken every one of the Ten Commandments, but, thank the Lord, I haven't lost my religion!'"

CURRENT NOTES.

Some people imagine that they cannot have a walk-over without trampling their rivals under foot.—*Dallas News.*

"I have a parrot at home that repeats every word I utter," said Jarley. "What an idiot of a bird!" ejaculated Cynicus.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The difference between a babe in arms and a woman trying to do her own housework is that one cries and fusses while the other fries and cusses.—*Life.*

Soak—"Do you always pay as you go?" Freshby—"Always." Soak—"Why?" Freshby—"Because they won't let me go without."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Salesman—"This is an exclusive pattern and there's only enough of it to make one dress." Customer—"O, that's too bad. I wanted it to trim a hat."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Lucy—"And you're going to marry that rich old fellow? Do you realize what you're doing?" Molly—"Certainly, coining the seniorage."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

"You say she has a limited divorce. Then of course she didn't obtain it in South Dakota." "What makes you so sure?" "There's no limit to divorces there."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Teacher (of drawing class)—"Now, Johnny, do you think you could draw that house over the way?" Police Captain's Son—"No, miss, but pa says if they don't soon put up the stuff he'll pull it."—*Raymond's Monthly.*

"How is your son getting along in college?" asked Farmer Corntossel's neighbor. "Purty well in some ways. I don't know how he's doin' in his studies. But from his last photograph I jedge he's discovered a hair tonic that'll make his fortune."—*Washington Star.*

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

PREMIER CASIMIR-PERIER DETERMINED TO HAVE HIS OWN WAY.

His Attitude May Force a Serious Crisis in the French Cabinet—It Is Said He Is Sorry He Took Office and Would Be Glad to Retire—The Situation Has No Parallel Since France Adopted Its Present Constitution—President Carnot Strives to Be a Peacemaker.

LONDON, March 19.—The correspondent in Paris of the *Daily News* says a crisis has arisen there which is unprecedented since the existence of the present constitution. A number of the Senators objected in hot haste regarding the establishment of a Ministry of the Colonies and agreed that the matter must be postponed until Parliament again met. Immediately after the adjournment Prime Minister Casimir-Perier went around the lobbies saying he could not govern unless he had a free hand, and that he was determined to place colonial affairs on a new and better footing by the creation of a ministry. If he could not name the Minister immediately he would retire. The Prime Minister spoke as if he thought the Senate wanted to force him to resign. Yet he must have remembered that the fact that the Cabinet was in a minority in the Senate has never been thought a reason for the resignation of a ministry. The theory entertained by the Prime Minister has therefore caused amazement, but M. Casimir-Perier is clearly in earnest. He refused to yield even when the Republican groups assured him that their refusal to vote a grant for the ministry slapdash did not show a hostile feeling toward the Ministers.

M. Casimir-Perier has been overworked and his nerves have suffered. The correspondent of the *Daily News* adds: "I hear he is sorry he took office, and having made the sacrifice he insists upon holding his position on his own conditions. A Senator has just said to me, 'I think M. Casimir-Perier will accept the situation under the condition accompanying the Senate's refusal to vote the grant immediately, but will wash his hands of all responsibility for what he fears will be the evil consequences of the vote. President Carnot has been exerting himself as a peacemaker.'"

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Paris says: "It is understood the Ministers are unanimously of the opinion that it is impossible for them to assume the responsibility of leaving the Colonial Department in its present condition during the Easter recess. The Cabinet's declaration does not require the immediate adoption of a bill creating a ministry, but demands either its adoption or the voting of the order of the day, thus enabling the government to proceed immediately to the organization of the ministry."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "The creation of a Colonial Ministry is a political act of the most serious and complicated order, as such a ministry must possess departments akin to the great Ministries of Commerce, Marine, Foreign Affairs, and War, all working together and without friction. In order to accomplish this everything must be fixed beforehand with absolute precision and nothing left vague. The Senate understood this and refused to pass at such a breakneck pace a bill requiring long consideration. It is impossible not to render justice to the prudence and wisdom of the Senate in refusing to be a partner in the hasty action of the Chamber of Deputies as well as of the government. It does not reject the bill, but merely decided to discuss it and vote thereon after the holidays. But M. Casimir-Perier, who seems preoccupied rather with the thought of quitting power with dignity than with continuing in power, would not suffer the Senate to act according to what it can see to be its duty and right to steady this grave question. I do not doubt that the Senators, whatever their annoyance, will vote what is required. Then this will prove the energy of M. Casimir-Perier and illustrate his imperious authority over Parliament, but there will be no indication of a reflecting mind nor any proof of the large political sense which looks beyond the moment."

REDS MAKE PARISIANS MISERABLE.

The People Kept Constantly in Fear of Explosions of Bombs.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 18.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The last bomb outrage has exasperated the populace against the Anarchists. The police continue to make house searches and have made numerous arrests, but thus far they have discovered nothing of importance. It was rumored that Paul Reclus had been arrested, but while he is considered the chief of the Anarchist party he is still as undiscoverable as ever. The police are taking every imaginable precaution to prevent another bomb outrage. Last evening at the first performance of the opera of Massenet's "Thais" all the upper galleries were occupied by policemen in plain clothes, and as the number of policemen available was insufficient the avant scene boxes of the fourth row were filled with soldiers. Nothing happened, of course, except the failure of Massenet's opera. The only success was that scored by Miss Sybil Sanderson, the prima donna. The police do not think the Anarchists will select the opera-house in preference to any of the other theaters. They seek to strike at random and according to their abominable theories they regard all the bourgeoise as guilty and unworthy of pity. Anarchy is rendering the life of Parisians disagreeable, and a great many of them, especially the women, are suffering from a constant dread of bomb explosions. The number of arrests, it is true, renders the danger less frequent, but it still exists. There must be an association of bomb manufacturers, for the Madeleine bomb was similar in its charge and in the projectiles it contained to the bombs used in the immediately preceding outrages. JAQUES ST. CERE.

WREATHS ON RIOTERS' GRAVES.

Revolution of 1848 Celebrated at Berlin—Quiet at Paris.

BERLIN, March 18.—A large meeting organized by socialists was held today to celebrate the revolution of 1848. Thousands of persons assembled in the graveyard at Friedrichshein, where are buried many of those who were killed in the rioting in 1848. Many wreaths were placed on their graves. There was no disturbance.

PARIS, March 18.—Meetings in commemoration of the proclamation of the Commune of Paris were held today. There was no disorder. A large number of persons visited the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. There was no attempt at a demonstration.

CAPRIVI'S LOT IS NOT A HAPPY ONE.

Though He Has Carried the Treaty Through Many Difficulties Are Before Him.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 18. — [Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.] — The formal exchange of ratifications of the Russian treaty will take place next Tuesday. The keystone of the great work of peace has been set, but the expression, "do not ask me how it was done," seems also to apply in politics. As historic victories have been won by a rabble gathered from all quarters, so has the "beneficent" treaty been the product of the most confused party jumble. Chancellor von Caprivi's triumph should therefore not be permitted to obscure the difficulty of his situation. A government that is compelled continually to rely for support on uncertain friends and doubtful future majorities may be blown over by any chance gust of wind. Meantime, however, the demagogic madness that breaks out in the meetings of the fanatical agrarians forms Chancellor von Caprivi's strongest support. The abuses of the treaty as a "most miserable botanic achievement," as a "victory of the Cossack" and a "disgrace to Germany," are well calculated to gain the Kaiser's strongest support for Chancellor von Caprivi. From the imperial budget which has now been accepted the notorious deficit has happily been made to disappear by the arithmetic tricks of skillful mathematical prestidigitators, and the taxpayer is afforded an opportunity for cheerfully lying into his own pocket. The necessity for increasing the revenues will, of course, not be obviated by ostrich-like politics of this kind, and when the time comes for the new taxes the dance will begin all over again. The Conservatives are threatening that they will then take revenge on the wicked Caprivi for all the harm that he has inflicted upon them in the Russian treaty. This, however, remains to be seen.

PAUL LINDAU.

REPORT OF AN UPRISING IN URUGUAY.

It Proves False, but There Is Fear of Serious Trouble.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVEDIO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., March 18.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—An uprising of the military was reported yesterday at Paysandu, capital of the department of the same name in the northern part of the republic. The first regiment of Chasseurs was hastily ordered to the scene, leaving the city on two hours' notice. After the troops had left it was learned the report of an uprising was false. The only movements of troops were those ordered by Acting President Stewart. It is believed he was acting under suggestions from President Herrera, whose purpose was to eliminate certain elements unfavorable to the President. Citizens here are showing signs of alarm. They fear President Herrera intends by intimidation of the Assembly to procure the election of his candidate for President, or that he will go so far as to declare himself Dictator. The public has faith, however, that the military forces will not lend their aid to any unconstitutional action. The police force has been largely augmented in order to enforce the state of siege and to prevent any popular manifestation against the official party or President Herrera.

WILL NOT SURRENDER DA GAMA.

Portuguese Warships Carry the Defeated Insurgent Officers to Sea.

[*Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.*]

RIO JANEIRO, March 18.—Judging from the course of events here it is thought the Portuguese Government does not intend to honor the request made upon it for the surrender of Admiral da Gama. This afternoon the Mindello and the Albuquerque, another Portuguese warship, having on board Admiral da Gama and seventy of his officers, put to sea.

The destination of the warships are not known. It is conjectured that they will go south to Montevideo and land the insurgent officers there. If they are landed at Montevideo they can easily, if they are so disposed, join the insurgents in Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

Yellow fever continues epidemic. The deaths from the disease average seventy a day.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, via Galveston, Tex., March 18.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—It is supposed the Mindello will carry Da Gama and his officers to Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Minister has been directed to protest to the Argentine Government against permitting Da Gama and his associates to land on the ground that they are pirates. Peixoto's government declares its willingness to give absolute guarantee that Da Gama and the other rebel officers shall receive a fair legal trial if they are given up.

One of the officers and several men from the British warship Sirius were arrested by the Brazilians for landing on Isle Enchados without a permit. They stated that they landed simply to obtain some sand, and after this explanation they were promptly released.

Pierola Will Make No Trouble.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, via Galveston, Tex., March 18.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Consuls here of both Peru and Ecuador deny the rumors of a revolution in Peru. The Consul of Ecuador, N. E. Orfila, is a relative of Pierola, whose return to Peru has caused much anxiety in government circles, and exhibits a letter from the ex-President in which Pierola writes that he has no intention of interfering with the present government of Peru.

Tobacco Tax Temporarily Suspended.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, March 18.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—As a result of the riotous demonstration at Bogota against the tobacco monopoly the government of the United States of Colombia will refrain from collecting the tax upon tobacco under the new arrangement until Congress meets in July. Imported tobacco, however, must pay a duty of $8 per kilo, or about $3.35 a pound.

DEATH OF FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

John Weckler and Mrs. Mary J. Williams Will Be Buried at the Same Time.

In St. Boniface Cemetery this morning the remains of John Weckler, one of Chicago's oldest settlers, and Mrs. Mary J. Williams, his daughter, will be interred. John Weckler died at his home, No. 519 Sedgwick street, Thursday evening at 6 o'clock. He was 83 years old, and his illness was of short duration. Within a mile of his home lived his daughter, the wife of William A. Williams, No. 60 Beethoven place. Mrs. Williams became ill a few days after her father. She was confined to her bed on account of a broken blood vessel and grew steadily worse. She knew her father was sick, but when he died Thursday evening her relatives did not inform her of her loss. Blood-poisoning set in, and Saturday morning Mrs. Williams died unconscious of her father's death.

The funeral services of father and daughter will take place at No. 519 Sedgwick street. As Mr. Weckler was an old settler and had many friends there will be a number of honorary pallbearers consisting of prominent local men. From the house the procession will move to St. Michael's Church at Eugenie street and Cleveland avenue, where the solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated.

[John Weckler came to Chicago from Germany in 1836. He lived here fifty-seven years and saw the city grow up from a village. Soon after he came here he married, and in 1879 he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding and were presented with a medal from the old settlers for being the couple longest married in Chicago. Mrs. Weckler died in February, 1893. Mr. Weckler began life in Chicago as a woodchopper. He was industrious and saving and fifteen years later he built Chicago's first hotel. It was located on Kinzie street, between La Salle avenue and Wells street. The inn became the home of German emigrants and Mr. Weckler's business grew. He drove teams from Chicago to Peru and Galena, Ill., and Oshkosh, Wis., long before railroads were built. He amassed considerable property and his estate is valued at several hundred thousand dollars. He leaves eight children, five sons and three daughters. They are Adam J., Jacob, John C., Frank W., and William H. Weckler, and Mrs. Peter Ott, Mrs. Robert Hennich, and Mrs. Hermann Vogeler. Mrs. Williams leaves a husband and four girls.]

Ex-Congressman Washington Townsend.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., March 18.—Ex-Congressman Washington Townsend died at his residence in this place this afternoon of paralysis of the brain, aged 82 years. He was elected to Congress from this district in 1868 after a bitter fight, in which the present Minister to Italy, Wayne MacVeagh, was his opponent, and served eight years.

It Would Be a Failure, of Course.

Cincinnati *Star:* The proposition of New York to run a World's Fair in 1900 in opposition to the one proposed by Paris for the same year has an element of humor in it. New York in competition with the French Capital would be like the mendicant with his palms outstretched proposing to run opposition to a prosperous bazaar. Besides, it will require the United States more than seven years to recover from the hurrah of last year.

Our American House of Lords.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The English Parliament is taking a long step forward in declaring against the Lords, but it might be well for the American people to give a few serious thoughts as to what may be necessary to be done in the future with its own decadent Upper House, which is coming rapidly to be a concourse of men as stubbornly representative of personal privilege and greed of gain and power as any Peer of Great Britain.

IS SLAIN BY A WOMAN

AN OLD MAN FOULLY MURDERED IN GRAFTON STREET, LONDON.

The English Capital Horrified by an Atrocious Crime in the Soho District—The Remains of the Victim Packed in a Trunk and Kept by the Murderess, Who Is Under Arrest—Eighty Thousand Persons in Hyde Park Demand the Abolition of the House of Lords.

LONDON, March 18.—This city has for a comparatively long time been exempt from murder, but today a sensation was caused by the discovery of a crime that in its details somewhat resembles the notorious Gouffe murder that occurred some time ago in Paris. The scene of this latest horror was in Grafton street, in the Soho district, which is infested with foreigners of the lowest class. It was in the immediate vicinity of the house in which the murder was committed that the police recently raided the Anarchists' clubs.

An Austrian woman named Marie Hermann, who is well known to the police as a night prowler, recently rented a small room in a house on Grafton street. Thursday night last she, in company with an elderly man, was seen to enter the room. Subsequently loud quarreling was heard in the room by other tenants in the house, but as wordy wars were of frequent occurrence, no attention was paid to this disturbance. A woman named Hutchins, who lodged with the Hermann woman, Friday found blood stains on a sink and spoke to the Hermann woman about them. The latter passed the matter off lightly, but Saturday she changed her lodgings, taking better apartments in Marylebone street. She took with her a heavy trunk, which she asked should be carefully handled.

In the meantime the suspicions of the Hutchins woman were aroused, owing to the bloodstains she had found on the sink. In addition it became noised about the house that the man who had gone to the Hermann woman's room had not been seen to leave it. The Hutchins woman followed Hermann when she moved, and, after learning her new address, informed the police that she suspected foul play had been done.

Officers were sent to the house on Marylebone street, where the Hermann woman had taken up her residence, and a search was made of the apartments occupied by her. The trunk which the woman had been so careful about was in the room. The police forced it open and found in it the remains of the missing man. His head had been battered, evidently with some blunt instrument. The remains presented a frightful appearance and the clothing in which it was attired was drenched with blood. The Hermann woman was at once taken into custody on a charge of willful murder.

The dead man has been recognized as a well-to-do fellow named Stevens. He was 76 years old. It is believed the Hermann woman had an accomplice in committing the murder, as Stevens was a muscular man. It may be, however, that he was killed while asleep. The prisoner is 43 years old. She is ugly almost to repulsiveness.

DEMAND ABOLITION OF THE LORDS.

Eighty Thousand People in Hyde Park Cry for the Employers' Liability Law.

LONDON, March 18.—An impressive demonstration to protest against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the employers' liability bill was held today in Hyde Park. It is estimated that 80,000 persons were in attendance. There were twelve platforms in the park from which the speakers addressed the throng.

Shortly before 3 o'clock enormous processions from all parts of the city began to arrive in the park. Among those who took part in the processions were representatives from every trade union in London. The chief speakers were Messrs. Burns, Woods, Arch, and Cremer, all of whom are labor members of the House of Commons.

Resolutions were read from all the platforms calling upon the government to introduce again the employers' liability bill immediately upon the reassembling of the House of Commons, and also demanding that the government take steps to bring about the entire abolition of the House of Lords. At the sound of a bugle the resolutions were adopted simultaneously at all the platforms, the crowds signifying their approval by a mighty shout.

There was no trouble of any kind reported, and after the adoption of the resolutions the crowds quietly dispersed.

Mr. Burns in his speech said the workingmen would have no second chamber whatever. They would sooner retain the House of Lords than have a Senate which was a failure everywhere. He referred to the agitation in France against the Senate and described the United States Senate as hopelessly corrupt.

ROSEBERY A FIRM HOME RULER.

Michael Davitt Declares His Conviction—Healy and Blake Make Speeches.

LONDON, March 18.—Michael Davitt, the well-known Irish leader, today addressed a meeting at Ballybrothy, Queens County, Ireland. He declared he was convinced that Lord Rosebery was as firm a home ruler as any Gladstonian.

Timothy Healy also spoke. He said it was unnecessary for the anti-Parnellites and Parnellites to be friends in order to unite at a council board and decide upon a common policy. Mr. Healy added, however, that such councils would do more for the Irish cause than any declarations made by English members of the House of Commons and they would never have such speeeches as those made by Lord Rosebery. He was glad, however, that Lord Rosebery had yesterday repudiated the general interpretation that had been placed upon his language.

GLASGOW, March 18.—At a Liberal meeting here today Edward Blake, member of the House of Commons for the South Division of Longford, made an address, in the course of which he said the speeches made by Lord Rosebery had dispelled the anxiety felt by the Irishmen regarding certain questions. He added that he expected that a general election would be held shortly.

John Dillon today addressed a meeting at Coal Bridge, ten miles from this city. Mr. Dillon said Lord Rosebery had by his speech delivered at Edinburg yesterday clearly and effectually dispelled the monstrous interpretation that had been placed upon his utterances in the House of Lords. The policy of the government in postponing the home rule bill was sound and logical. To this policy no sane man could object. The chances of the Liberals carrying the next general election were at stake, and in view of this fact there was no reasonable hope that the House of Lords would pass a home rule bill. It was better that English and Scottish measures should go to the House of Lords and be rejected. This would hasten the storm which would sweep the House of Lords away.

LITTLE PROFIT IN OCEAN LINERS.

Report of the Cunard Company Shows Little Profit for 1893.

LONDON, March 18.—The annual report of the Cunard Steamship company shows a profit for 1893 of £200,090, of which £154,419 will be debited to depreciation in ships and wharves and £36,965 to the insurance fund, leaving £5,867, to which £30,000 will be added from the insurance fund in order to pay £32,000, which is a dividend of 2 per cent. The balance of £3,867 will be forwarded to the credit account. The total insurance fund now amounts to £322,000. The report says trade through the year continued unprofitable and disappointing. The receipts from the second-class passengers alone showed an increase. The carrying of freight was without profit. The coal strike caused an increase in the company's expenditures. Two twin-screw freight steamers of 6,000 tons each have been ordered to be delivered at the end of 1894 and the beginning of 1895. The company's new docks to replace the Huskisson dock, which is required by the Mersey dock board, will be finished early in 1895. The report concludes that the service has been executed efficiently and the vessels and machinery maintained in excellent condition. William Watson of Liverpool will join the board of directors.

GUATEMALANS OPPOSE AMERICANS.

The People Angry with the President's Wife and Threaten Him.

GUATEMALA, March 18.—There is much uneasiness here. President Barrios' house is closely guarded, and Barrios himself never appears in public without escort. The military is kept constantly in motion and there are frequent changes of commanders. The antipathy to Americans increases. The feeling is especially manifested towards Mrs. Barrios, who is an American. She is a woman of great ability and cultivation. The opposition charges her with being unduly ambitious, but the unprejudiced people believe her only ambition is to elevate the masses of the people and liberalize existing institutions. The reactionary party would like to bring about Barrios' downfall.

DUTCH SECOND CHAMBER DISSOLVES.

Government's Electoral Bill Defeated—Minister of Foreign Affairs Resigns.

THE HAGUE, March 18.—The Second Chamber has dissolved on account of the defeat of the government's electoral bill. There is no change in the Cabinet except that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, G. van Tienhoven, has resigned.

BRUSSELS, March 18.—King Leopold, who has been visiting at Chateau Ciegnon, his country residence, and at Montreux, will return to Brussels at once for the purpose of conferring with the Cabinet. The position of the ministry is again seriously shaken, as there is little prospect of the proportional representation bill being adopted in its present form. *Le Patriote* reports that M. Bernaert and M. Lejeune, Minister of Justice, intend to resign, and that M. de Burlet, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Instruction, will be called upon to reconstruct the Cabinet.

Prince of Wales Toasts Americans.

CANNES, March 18.—The yacht races were continued here today, but the events were of no importance. This evening all the yachts that have taken part in the races were handsomely illuminated. A banquet was given tonight by the Yachtmen's Union at the Nautical club. The Prince of Wales toasted Admiral Lage, Viscount Rochecourt, and Baron Rothschild. He then toasted James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet, the doners of the cup that was won by the Britannia.

New Telegraph Line in South America.

LONDON, March 18.—The Commercial Cable company announces that it is advised the new direct communication between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso will be opened March 19.

Fine Day at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 18.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Weather fine; temperature, 33.8, to 42.8°; barometer, 30.25 inches; wind northeast.

Louis Kossuth Is Better.

TURIN, March 18.—The condition of Louis Kossuth has improved.

INHABITED MOSTLY BY LUNATICS.

The Town of Gheel, Flanders, and Its Curious Treatment.

There are cities and towns built upon the water, or rather raised above the water, like Venice, Stockholm, and the "pile villages" of the Orinoco and Venezuelan coast, but, according to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the most curious town on the earth's surface is Gheel, in Flanders. This town is not strange because of its peculiar architecture or location. It is a thorough-going Flemish town, consisting of a straggling group of houses and a lazy, heed-no-tomorrow, semi-almost-purely agricultural population. The reader will naturally ask: "Then why is it strange?" It is because of its population. Gheel is not populated as is any other city of the universe. It is a little place of some 5,000 people, but of this 5,000, in 1892, 2,017 were lunatics. The peculiarity of the treatment of these insane is that they are allowed to wander around unconfined, as though under no surveillance whatever. They mix with the townspeople, partake in their amusements and festivities, and not infrequently assist them in their daily vocations. Lunatics of every sphere in life are found in Gheel—Princes, nobles, merchants, peasants—and the inhabitants board them according to their ability to pay. It is well to explain that in this unique town the insane are located or domiciled among the inhabitants and not confined in an asylum. Of course violent patients are not allowed to dwell in the cottages of the people. There is an institution for this class of lunatics, but the authorities of Gheel do not invite such patients, and as a consequence very few maniacs are found either in the town or asylums of Gheel. The government has instituted a commission for this purpose. This commission also uses the power of vetoing the admission of the insane into the commune of Gheel. They do not desire intractable or incurable patients —no matter what be their station in life. And, having received a patient into the community, they use a vigilant surveillance over his or her movements whether it be necessary to have the lunatic confined in the asylum or allowed to board among the inhabitants. Because of this commission, which consists of the most famous doctors in lunacy in Northwestern Europe, violence, undue excitement, and all kinds of improprieties among the patients are well guarded against, and, as a consequence, the little community lives on in its lazy existence in peace.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.

A Shocking Crime Committed in a Catholic House of Worship.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 18.—John Brady shot and killed Mary Brady, his wife, and then committed suicide this morning in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in this city. Brady and his wife had been separated about two years. He was dissipated and appears to have harassed the woman a great deal. This morning Mrs. Brady went to mass, arriving after the services. She entered the church and knelt down to pray near the altar. Brady entered and took a seat behind her. She appears to have been unaware of his presence. No others were in the church. Suddenly Brady drew a pistol and, placing the weapon to the back of his wife's head, drew the trigger. The woman was killed instantly. Then Brady pointed the pistol towards his own body and fired, the ball going through his right lung. Meanwhile the noise of the shots had attracted back to the church many persons and they rushed forward to overpower Brady. He brandished his pistol wildly and threatened to shoot any one who advanced. The crowd hesitated. Then Brady placed the pistol to his forehead and shot himself dead. Brady was about 45 years old and his wife was of the same age. They were once well to do. Brady was probably deranged.

A Noble Divinity Student Turns Toreador.

The people of Seville, Spain, are excited over the advent of an aristocratic pupil in the famous school for steer-fighters in the old Spanish town. Count Evaristo di Petro, the son of an old noble Italian family, was a student of divinity at the University of Bologna, preparing himself for the priesthood at the wish of his family.

While on a visit to Palermo a short time ago the young Count attended a performance of steer-fighting given by Spanish toreadors in that city. The feats of the agile Spaniards, say foreign papers, had such a deep effect upon the Count that he determined to become a toreador.

He announced his decision to his family, and, despite the earnest protests of his relatives and friends, withdrew from the university, gave up all his priestly intentions, and started for Seville. D. Antonio Carmona, the head of the school, has hopes of making a good fighter of the young man. Some of the Seville newspapers, however, are having considerable sport at his expense. In one of them was printed recently the following advice: "Dear Count Evaristo: Keep your eyes always open, wide open, and when the steer goes to the right don't forget to go to the left. If the steer goes to the left then spring at once to the right. It would be best, dear Count, however, if you returned at once to your dear mamma."—*New York Tribune.*

An Ancient Reaper.

Pliny describes a reaper in use in his time which gathered the heads of the grain, leaving the straws standing.

DEATH IN THE WIND.

A TERRIBLE STORM SWEEPS THE LONGVIEW, TEX, REGION.

Whole Family at Lansing Switch Killed by the Destruction of a House—Several Persons Are Dangerously Injured—Pitiless Pelting by Huge Hail-Stones—Western Part of the Town of Emery Is Also Ruined, Seven Persons Losing Their Lives.

LONGVIEW, Tex., March 18.—[Special.]—A destructive storm passed over this place at 1 o'clock this morning. Hailstones fell weighing fourteen to eighteen ounces. Chickens and turkeys roosting in trees were killed, while ducks, geese, and hogs were pelted to death.

One cow belonging to Frank Lawson was killed, showing the skin knocked off in several places.

At Lansing Switch the cyclone struck the house of John Cains, occupied by a family of negroes. The house was destroyed and six persons were killed, three mortally wounded, and five seriously hurt.

Old man Alex. Lester was found entirely nude, fifty yards from the house, dead.

Alex. Lester Jr., 18 years old, the mother, Sarah Lester, Robert Lester, Jasper Collins, and Sissy Lester, 2 years old, were also killed. Sissy Lester was found several yards away in a treetop.

Mollie Collins has a hole in her head, and many bruises.

Silas Johnson, who was visiting the family, received ugly abrasions from the crown of his head to his heels; he may die.

Frank Dizer had his leg broken below the knee.

Dock Simmons, a relative, has a badly crushed head and will died.

Odessa Lester, 4 years old, was found in the field with her right leg broken above and below the knee; she will die.

Arthur Lester, 6 years old, and Willie Lester, 9 years old, were injured seriously.

Half a mile south of the ill-fated Lester house the house of John Buffitt, a white man, was dashed to splinters, leaving the family unhurt, except from bruises from hail stones.

Two miles east the large barn of Nick Harris was unroofed, and one mile farther the house of Sallie James (colored), was destroyed. The inmates escaped.

Lorilla James, 3 years, was badly and perhaps fatally hurt with hail stones.

A Mr. Davis, living on the Little Nick Harris place, three-quarters of a mile from the Lester house, had his house demolished, escaping with many bruises.

At Emery, the county seat of Rains County, the entire western portion of the town was ruined at 7:30 Saturday evening. Miss Easter Alexander, Eras Henry, George Walker, and the 4-year-old son of Henry Murray, colored, are the known dead.

Three unidentified bodies were found north of Emery today. The postoffice was used as a hospital and morgue.

ARCHBISHOP KAIN'S IRE IS AROUSED.

He Puts the Ban on a Paper Published by the Rev. Father Phelan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—Archbishop Kain has startled the religious world by issuing a circular denouncing Father Phelan's paper, the *Western Watchman*, as a most unfit paper to be introduced in Catholic families, and warns the Catholic people against "its baneful influence," and entreats them not to give it support or encouragement. This letter was issued to the clergy with instructions that it be read in all churches today. This is the outcome of years of antagonism between the pugnacious editor-priest and the ruling powers, and is a climax to the prominent part taken by Phelan in Father Corbett's recent prosecutions of Bishop Bonacum in Lincoln. The letter was the one topic of discussion in church circles today and created a most profound sensation. The archbishop in speaking of the matter said: "My letter was not the result of a sudden determination. I had been contemplating taking some action of this kind for some time. Father Phelan brought it on himself, and he has no one to blame but himself. He paid no attention to my frequent warnings, and the letter was the result." He added that the paper has always been antagonistic to the Bishops, and in a recent editorial held that the Archbishop could have no control over a religious paper or its policy. Father Phelan was called to the Archbishop's house and a published retraction ordered. Such a one had already been written by Archbishop Kain. He first agreed to publish the retraction, then withdrew his promise. Archbishop Kain would not express himself as to what action he would take in case of further obstreperousness on Father Phelan's part, but intimated that charges might be preferred against him before Mgr. Satolli. Mr. Phelan read the circular in his own church in Baden. He said in matters of discipline he was a strict constructionist, but insists that so long as the *Watchman* is published he alone will control its utterances and its policy.

W. D. CROOKE EXPECTED SOON TO DIE.

Associate Manager of the Northern Insurance Company Seriously Ill.

It was announced at the general office of the Northern Insurance company Saturday that Associate Manager W. D. Crooke was so ill that his life was despaired of. Mr. Crooke has been ill only a week, although for some years his health has been impaired. There were many expressions of regret yesterday among his business associates, by whom Mr. Crooke has long been held in high esteem. He has an extended record in the insurance business in Chicago. He has been in the business twenty years, beginning with the Royal Insurance company. From special agent of that company he went to the Northern as its manager when it began doing business in Chicago, and has since held the position. Mr. Crooke has also a war record. He was mustered out of the army with the rank of Major. When the war closed he and a brother established themselves in Waterloo, Ia., as attorneys and insurance agents. Subsequently Maj. Crooke came to Chicago and pursued the career indicated.

Height of Partisan Foolishness.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* It is stated openly by some of our Democratic contemporaries that the prevailing depression in business is continued or aggravated by manufacturers, who desire to defeat the so-called tariff reform. The absurdity of this lies upon its face. Mere sentiment is never persisted in by business-men when it places accounts on the wrong side of the ledger. Not one wheel, or one loom, or one anvil would remain idle a single week, nor would an army of willing workers be unemployed if there were reasonable prospects presented for success.

Hearts Already Melting.

Jinks—"No use laying in any more coal. We are going to have an early spring."

Mrs. Jinks—"Have you noticed any signs?"

Jinks—"Yes; I saw a society belle politely bowing to a dry goods clerk that she flirted with last summer."—*New York Weekly.*

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
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Lace Curtain Sale
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An immense stock of Lace Curtains and Hangings, including our latest importations.
LOOK AT THE PRICES:
NOTTINGHAMS.
worth $1.00 for 50c
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worth 2.50 for 1.75
worth 5.00 for 3.50
MUSLINS.
worth $3.50 for $2.25
worth 5.00 for 2.50
worth 6.50 for 3.00
worth 7.50 for 3.50
IRISH POINTS.
worth $6.00 for $3.50
worth 9.50 for 5.00
worth 11.50 for 7.50
worth 13.00 for 8.50
PHRYGIANS.
worth $12.00 for $8.00
worth 14.00 for 8.50
worth 18.00 for 10.00
worth 20.00 for 11.00
EGYPTIANS.
worth $16.50 for $4.50
worth 30.00 for 5.00
CASABANS.
worth $17.50 for $13.00
worth 19.00 for 14.00
worth 22.50 for 15.00
BRUSSELS.
worth $7.50 for $6.00
worth 10.50 for 8.00
worth 25.00 for 18.00
worth 30.00 for 22.00
Also a choice line of BROCADES, TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS, etc., especially adapted for Draperies.
Our Carpet Sale Is a Decided Success. The Prices Are Irresistible.
CHICAGO CARPET COMPANY. WABASH & MONROE

Alaska Fur Co.
FURRIERS, MILLINERS, LADIES TAILORS
159 STATE STREET
SOLE AGENTS "LA REINE" Kid Gloves
OUR EASTER ATTRACTIONS
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN
Millinery
Will be shown by MISS H. COHEN, formerly of No. 32 Monroe-st.
THE NEWEST STYLES AND COLORINGS IN
La Reine Kid Gloves
FOR EASTER WEAR ARE JUST IN.
A number of new and original designs in
Ladies' Tailor-made Gowns
Will be shown by MR. MATTHEWS.

DOUBLE NUMBER EASTER
HARPER'S BAZAR
READY MARCH 16
Paris Spring Costumes

The Latest in Bonnets, by Virot; in Reception Toilettes, by Worth; and in Coiffures, by Leuthéric.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.
MOTH Powder kills flies, fleas, roaches, moths, mosquitos, etc. Saves furs and woolens. Never fails. 50c, $1, and $3 per can.
Sold only by BUCK & RAYNER, State and Madison-sts.
The Chicago Tribune
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PAPER.

"BUMBOAT" A BETHEL

MARVELOUS CHANGE IN "BLACK JACK" YATTAW'S OLD CRAFT.

From a Floating Bar of Unsavory Reputation for Fights and the Like It Becomes a Church and Reading-Room for Mariners–Plans for Two Other Enterprises of a Similar Nature–Extended Benefits to Be Given–Alley "L" Is Cutting Down Expenses.

"Black Jack's" bumboat, which has been purchased by the Floating Bethel Association and transformed into a seamen's bethel and reading room and anchored just south of the Madison street bridge, was visited yesterday by hundreds of curious people. The first religious exercises will be held in it next Sunday. The old craft has been repainted, refloored, will have another story added, and is changed on the interior so that the toughs scarcely would recognize the scene of their former riots. The pulpit stands where the bar was. The little niches under the old card tables where mugs of beer formerly were shoved now provide a handy place to lay aside the hymn book. The old private room, where a "good, stiff game" might be had on the quiet, has been changed into a kitchen for the use of Capt. John Hamilton and wife, who will have charge of the Bethel. The management of the religious exercises and reading-room of the Bethel is in charge of the Rev. E. R. Pierce. He has secured already 3,000 books from the public library. They line the walls against which drunken deads formerly wabbled.

It is intended to add two more floating Bethels to the river service this summer.

Permission has also been obtained from Secretary of War Lamont to construct a "snug harbor," or home for disabled seamen, on the little 350-foot pier which runs out from the government pier. This will cost $50,000 and will be built this summer. No cash has yet been raised for this purpose, but several wealthy men, friends of the sailors and familiar with marine life, have promised to see the project through.

On each of the three floating Bethels it is intended to establish in addition to the religious services industrial schools, kindergartens, mothers' meetings, and such organizations as will cover and develop the lives and minds not only of the lake and river faring men, but of the members of their families and of all persons drawn toward the floating churches.

ALLEY "L" COMPANY ECONOMIZING.

Night Force and Train Service Treated to a Pruning.

The South Side "L" company is economizing. Its force of employés has been reduced already, and the after-midnight train-service will be put on a half hour instead of "every twenty minutes" schedule. The night relays of station attendants at Forty-seventh street, Fifty-first street, Fifty-fifth street, Fifty-eighth street, Cottage Grove avenue, Lexington avenue, and Madison avenue have been lessened by the cutting off of the gate-keepers or "ticket-choppers." Hereafter there will be only a ticket seller at these points from 9 p. m. till 7 a. m. He will perform the duties of seller and chopper. It is said the business south of Forty-third Street Station after 9 p. m. hardly justifies the keeping of two men at a station. The evening crowd coming down town is generally out of the way before the night force goes on duty, so the sale of tickets at any of the points mentioned does not average probably more than half a dozen passengers to the train, and after 12 o'clock not over one or two. When occasion requires, extras can and will be put on.

DOES NOT MEAN DOUBLE FARES.

North Shore and Yerkes System Work Together as to Evanston Avenue.

In regard to reports that the ordinance asked for in the City Council Monday night by Mr. Yerkes meant the adoption of a trolley system on North Clark street and double fares to Graceland and Evanston avenues, conflicting with the plans of the new North Shore street railroad company, Mr. Louderback, who is promoting the interests of the latter company, said last night:

"The ordinance only covers the present horse car line on Graceland avenue from Ashland avenue to Evanston avenue and south on Evanston avenue to Clark street and thence to the cable barns. The Chicago North Shore Street railroad company is not directly interested in the proposed ordinance other than that it would enable that company to run its cars over the Evanston avenue line to the cable. Mr. Yerkes has agreed in consideration of the frontages being signed by the property-owners to haul a trailer starting at Graceland and Evanston avenues on every other Clark street cable train and on every other Wells street cable train to the southern terminus of his cable line. This arrangement does not interfere with the five-cent fare now in force, which remains as at present with the added convenience of no transfers."

The Lake View Transit and Improvement Association has issued a circular asking the property-owners not to consent to the Evanston avenue trolley line until it makes a concession for the benefit of the people.

DENNIS FOY VICIOUSLY STABBED.

He May Die from Wounds Received While Trying to Stop a Fight.

The regular cock fight in Burns' saloon, State and Sixty-third streets, and against which the Englewood people thus far have protested unsuccessfully, took place Saturday night. As far as the fight was concerned it was a brutal success. At its close, however, there was another fight, and this time the victim was Dennis Foy, a saloonkeeper. Foy keeps a saloon near Burns' place. Early yesterday morning, and long after he had closed his place, he was awakened by hearing the noise of a fight on the sidewalk. Rushing out he saw two men engaged in a battle and, recognizing one of them, he attempted to separate them. In an instant they turned on Foy. One of them had an open knife in his hand and with it he slashed viciously at the saloon man. The first cut was on Foy's arm and it was followed by a second one, both painful. Foy turned to escape and as he did so the fellow stabbed him twice in the back, inflicting serious but possibly not fatal wounds. Foy fell in a faint on the sidewalk and the two assailants took refuge in flight. Others who had been attracted to the spot by the noise of the fracas lifted Foy from the walk and carried him into the house, where his wounds were dressed. In the meantime the cock fight went merrily on, thirteen battles being fought.

Otto Hronek, a 12-year-old boy, living at No. 363 Portland avenue, was shot and seriously injured yesterday by G. A. Oswald, a newsdealer at No. 3156 State street. Hronek and several other boys were waiting near Oswald's store to get a supply of daily papers. One of the boys, named Riordan, knocked at the door of Oswald's store to wake him up. Oswald got the impression burglars were trying to break in. He fired a shot through the keyhole. The bullet entered young Hronek's abdomen, piercing the intestines. At Mercy Hospital the doctors thought it extremely probable that Hronek will die. Oswald is locked up at the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station.

The 5-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wise, No. 967 West Twenty-first street, was accidentally smothered to death yesterday.

WILLIAM M'CANN LOSES HIS CASH.

James Comens and Mabel Warner Arrested on a Charge of Robbing Him.

William McCann arrived in Chicago Saturday night from Des Moines, Ia., en route for England. Locked up in a cell at East Chicago Avenue Station are Mabel Warner and James Comens, charged with robbing him of his money and his railroad and steamship tickets. McCann purchased his steamship and railroad tickets Saturday night from Morgenthal & Co. on Kinzie street. He then went to a barber shop at Wells and Kinzie streets and got shaved. Comens, who is a Greek, was employed there. He shaved Mr. McCann and afterward became confidential. They went out together and had a drink, after which McGann says he remembers only indistinctly what happened. At No. 154 Illinois street they found Mabel Warner. When he left there his tickets and $40 in money were gone. The woman and Comens will have a hearing before Justice Kersten this morning.

Charles Burton was arrested early yesterday by Officers Coakley and O'Connor of the Desplaines Street Station while trying to force an entrance into J. W. Kohlman's store at No. 47 West Randolph street. Burton had a companion who escaped. Burton will be arraigned before Justice Scully this morning on a charge of attempted burglary.

Officers Tyrell and Lyons of the West Lake Street Station had an exciting chase after two burglars during the early hours yesterday morning which resulted in the arrest of one of them, who gave the name Joseph Davenport. They were seen rifling a store at Madison and Fortieth streets.

Patrick Griffin, with his face concealed by a mask made of sheep's hide, tried to hold up John Barber at Forty-third and Wallace streets yesterday morning. Barber showed fight and two citizens went to his aid. Griffin attacked the three men, but an officer put him under arrest.

Daniel Gilbay, a Stock-Yards youth, tried to hold up and rob Mary O'Haloran of No. 915 Fifty-first street Saturday night near her home. He was arrested.

Abe Gordon, 8 years old, was knocked down and trampled upon yesterday afternoon by a horse driven by James Nudra, No. 16 O'Brien street. The rider whipped up his horse and started at a lively gait down the street. Capt. Kane of the Desplaines Street Station captured him.

Looking for Bohan's Assailants.

The police are searching for the Bridgeport toughs who assailed Officer James Bohan of the Thirty-fifth Street Station in W. B. Murdoch's saloon, No. 3131 Wentworth avenue, early yesterday morning. The officer is lying at Mercy Hospital. His wounds are not considered fatal, but are dangerous. The officer is covered with bruises inflicted upon him with his own club by the ruffians who assaulted him. Officer Rodney, who was also beaten when he came to Bohan's assistance, will be able to report for duty in a few days. This officer lost several teeth in the affray.

Fire Damages Three Houses.

Fire yesterday from a defective flue in Henry Feen's house, No. 5944 Peoria street, caused $1,500 damage to the building and contents. The fire communicated to No. 5942 Peoria street, occupied by Nelson Palsay, where it caused a damage of $600; and to Frank Kumper's house, No. 5946 Peoria street; Kumper sustained a loss of $500.

Joseph Deflin's Body in the Canal.

Joseph Deflin, supposed to be from Peoria, Ill., aged 35, was found floating in the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lemont yesterday. He had been missing five weeks and formerly had been employed on Section 9 of the Drainage Channel. This makes the sixth body found in the canal between Lemont and Joliet within nine days.

BITTER ATTACK IS MADE ON CATHOLICS

Another Sensational Sermon Delivered by the Rev. Madison C. Peters.

NEW YORK, March 18.–The sermon tonight of the Rev. Madison C. Peters at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church was devoted to an attack on the Roman Catholic church, particularly its influence on the government at Washington. The preacher had letters stating that nuns are permitted to go through all the departments on begging missions and even to stand by when the clerks receive their pay and solicit contributions, and that Catholic influences are potent in all the departments in matters of appointments, promotions, and the dismissals. Numerous instances are cited in which Protestants were discriminated against in favor of Catholics. The speaker said:

"The departments are full of just such cases, and an investigation will not only substantiate my words but will bring to light many of the ways that are dark and tricks that are not in vain to which the Romish Church has resorted to find positions for true Catholics. The Mormons and the Romanists are the only religionists that have ever maintained bureaus at Washington for lobbying in the interest of their churches. I have reliable men at work in Washington and will have still more facts. So far I have dealt with generalities; look out for specifications soon."

KAUKAUNA, Wis., March 18.–[Special.]–Sims, the A. P. A. lecturer, arrived here this evening, having driven over from Sheboygan, sixty-five miles. No passenger trains run Sunday, and he was refused permission to ride on a freight train. He preached at the Baptist Church tonight, but not on the A. P. A. Everything is quiet, and there is no probability of any trouble. Sheriff Dardis with six deputies drove down from Appleton this afternoon to prevent hostilities. Mayor Reuter had instructed the police to watch all incoming trains, and as Sims did not arrive by rail it was supposed he had not come. His appearance in the pulpit was a surprise to all but the members of the order.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 18.–[Special.]–Great excitement has been created here by an attack made by several leading Protestant ministers, headed by the Rev. Marc Darling of the First Congregational Church, upon the A. P. A., which has 2,000 votes in the city, and held the balance of power in the city elections. The ministers denounce the organization as wholly anti-American and a political organization, and are urging the members of their congregations to desert it.

NORTHWESTERN'S LAW ALUMNI MEET.

Old Officers Re-elected and Several Addresses Made.

The annual meeting of Alumni Association of the Law School of the Northwestern University was held Saturday afternoon in the new rooms of the school on the seventh floor of the Masonic Temple. Nearly a hundred graduates of the school were present. The old officers of last year were reëlected. They are James H. Raymond, President; J. C. Frake, Vice-President; and Otto C. Barnett, Secretary. A resolution was also passed making the total membership fees of the association $10 instead of $1 annually. In this manner it was suggested that a sinking fund could be raised, the income from which would be sufficient to pay all the expenses of the association, and the balance remaining to be used for the benefit of the school. President Veeder then read his address to members. Mr. Veeder was followed by President Rogers, who asked that the alumni do all in their power to advance the interests of the school. Judge Horton, W. E. Furness, and Prof. Lee also made short addresses. After the meeting refreshments were served.

YOUNG INDIANA FIREBUGS IN TROUBLE.

Kept a Town in Terror for a Month and Now in Jail.

PERU, Ind., March 18.–[Special.]–During the last month there have been almost nightly incendiary fires in this city. Thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed. Special policemen were employed and the property-owners nightly patrolled their premises, but notwithstanding this and the large rewards offered no trace of the firebugs was discovered until last night. At 10 o'clock a large barn was destroyed, and 500 people began a search of the town. Two boys under suspicion were arrested, but the boys, with considerable courage and the display of large revolvers, escaped from the officers. The search for them then began in earnest, and about 2 o'clock they were found hiding in railway cars. Today they confessed to all the fires, giving the reading of dime novels and love of excitement as the reason. Their names are William Koob and John Gould, aged about 20 and of well-known families. Other arrests will follow, as there was a gang of them.

BILL NYE TO QUIT THE LECTURE FIELD.

After This Season He Will Devote Himself to Writing and Farming.

Bill Nye will leave the lecture platform at the end of this season. Mr. Nye spent yesterday at the Richelieu and when seen said: "This is my farewell tour on the platform. I have not said much about it. There have been so many farewell tours of people not so prominent as myself that the thing has become threadbare and frayed at the edges, and rather than inflict another farewell tour on the public I have kept very quiet, and as a result have done a good business. The fact is I cannot keep up my writing and lecturing–the dual work is too hard; and then my family, for whom I toil, are anxious to see more of me. I shall close my platform career at Galveston, Tex., four weeks from now and get home in the mountains of North Carolina in time to gather the strawberry crop on my model farm–I call it a model farm because it costs me three times as much to run it as I get out of it, and I understand from competent agricultural sources that is what constitutes a model farm."

VICTORY FOR A UNION.

FIRST DISTRICT LIQUOR-DEALERS MAKE A CONCESSION.

Four Thousand Firms in Chicago Agree to Use None but Union Label Cigars–Matter of a Boycott to Effect Further Benefits Referred to the Executive Committee–Clothing Trades Council Organized for Vigorous Work–Steiner Talks at Celebration of Paris Commune.

The chief business of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday was the pushing of boycotts and of union labels and the reception of news of concessions from organizations against which fights had been made.

The First District Liquor Dealers' Association, composed of 4,000 firms in Chicago, sent a communication to the Cigarmakers' Union that it had formally decided to use none but cigars bearing the union label. This was construed to mean also that these firms would not buy any but union made goods of any sort nor employ any but union employés. This was considered a great victory, but a discussion arose as to the extent of it. The fight to accomplish a victory as broad as the fullest construction would indicate has been going on for years with this association. To indicate its scope the question of the boycott of union labor against the Brunswick-Balke-Collender billiard manufacturing firm and Rothschilds & Son, makers of saloon fixtures, was sprung during the discussion. It was suggested that the association be asked at once to boycott these two firms. The entire matter was referred to the Executive committee. The victory of the cigarmakers was a great one. It means a heavy increased demand for union goods and the local employment of many additional cigarmakers.

The Shirtmakers' Union announced it had adopted a label and asked the unions to buy none but union-labeled shirts, aprons, and overalls. This was promised.

The Chicago Musical Society, which had dropped out of the assembly, returned to the fold.

The case of Mr. Rogers, a railway employé, resident of Illinois, who owed a debt in this State and is about to have it collected from him by garnishee process issued in Iowa, was placed before the assembly by J. F. Keating, attorney for Rogers. The assembly passed the same resolutions adopted the night before by the Carpenters' Council, which is to take steps to induce the Iowa Legislature to give the same exemptions to Illinois debtors which this State affords, and to urge the State's-Attorney to present the Rogers case to the Cook County grand jury.

The assembly was asked to appoint a committee to act with the Phœnix Federal Union and Prof. Bemis of the Chicago University in securing another series of lectures in the line of university extension with the understanding that all expenses would be paid by a certain coffee merchant, name not given. It was decided that the assembly would not be made an object of charity, and the motion to appoint a committee was tabled.

The fact that many circulars had been distributed in the hall denouncing a half-dozen clothing firms as reducers of wages and manufacturers under the tenement house and sweating system developed an angry discussion. The interests of different classes of union workers clashed. In some of these stores, it was claimed, the proprietors were leading friends of the clerks but enemies of the clothing-workers because their goods were made by non-union clothing-workers. In some firms there were no union clerks, but all the clothing was manufactured by union clothing-workers. The matter was finally staved off by its reference to the Committee on Abuses.

By request of the waiters Restarauter Sullivan, No. 213 West Madison street, was requested to give the employés in his places of business two Sundays off each month.

Indorsements of the candidacy of some Aldermanic candidates which it was expected would be sprung on the assembly did not materialize.

The following resolutions introduced by the Bindery Girls' Union were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The workshop and factory law, enacted by the General Assembly of Illinois at its last session, is a law in the interest of women and children, protecting them against undue extortion and exactions on the part of employers; and

WHEREAS, The Manufacturers' Association of Illinois has been organized to contest the constitutionality of Sec. 5 of the law, which makes eight hours the working day for all women, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Bindery Girls' Protective Union, No. 30 of the International B. of B., in our regular session assembled, that we indorse the law and demand its enforcement; and

Resolved, That we here and now declare that we recognize the eight-hour section of this law an act on the part of the State to protect the health of female employés within the State; and we recognize also our need of this protection, both for ourselves and the younger generation of female children who are entering the labor market every day, helpless victims of the wage system, except in so far as the State can and will protect them; and

Resolved, That we appeal to our brothers of the wage-earning trades, whose sympathy and assistance have always been ours in time of need, to assist us and all other wage-earning women in bringing before the public by all legitimate methods our desire that this law shall stand and shall be enforced throughout the State of Illinois.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE COMMUNE.

Robert Steiner Makes a Speech at West Side Turner Hall.

A large white banner on which were the words "Vive la Commune" hung over the stage of the West Side Turner Hall on Twelfth street yesterday afternoon. Beneath it were draped American flags with the red emblem of the Anarchistic party. Busts of Lingg and Spies occupied places on the stage, each being appropriately draped in red. The occasion was the celebration of the Paris commune. The program was made up of instrumental and vocal selections. Robert Steiner, editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, was the only speaker. Samuel Fieldon, as the name on the program was spelled, was to have appeared, but he was unable to be present. Mr. Steiner sketched the history of the commune, the causes leading to it, and its resulting benefits, and then applied the theme to American conditions. A ball wound up the evening's affairs.

TO GET THEIR LABEL ON CLOTHING.

Object of a New Central Labor Organization of Interested Trades.

The Clothing Trades Council is the title of a new central labor organization just started which met at No. 171 Randolph street Saturday night. The membership includes the following unions: The clothing cutters, cloak cutters, ladies' suit cutters, shirt and overall cutters, ready made tailors, men cloak makers, women cloak makers, women suit makers, shirt makers, who also make overalls, jumpers, mechanics' aprons, etc., fur hat finishers, wool and silk hat finishers, cap makers, shoemakers, shoe lasters and stitchers, women shoe factory employés, and clothing clerks. The present purpose of the council is to agitate the question of inducing employés to place the union label on their goods and to induce working people to purchase only goods bearing the union label. At Saturday night's meeting of the council it was decided to look after one trade at a time, the Shirtmakers' Union being the first one decided upon. The unionists say every known means will be used to accomplish the result sought. The officers of the council are: L. T. O'Brien, President, and Miss Lizzie Ford, Secretary.

Prior Thanks the Stage Employes.

When the Schiller Theater was threatened by fire recently the Union of Theatrical Stage Employés called together forty of its members from other theaters and saved several thousand dollars' worth of scenery for the Schiller. Manager Thomas W. Prior gave those forty stageworkers a supper after the fire. He sent yesterday to Lee M. Hart, President of the union, the following letter of thanks:

I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks for the aid lent myself and the Schiller Theater by the members of the union at the fire March 15, and to say I have never seen such unanimous action in giving assistance, and I wish to tender my appreciation of it to them all.

The boys will have the letter framed and hung up in their hall.

Forty-eight Join the Union.

At a mass-meeting of union workmen yesterday at the Kensington Turner Hall J. C. Galvin of the Painters' District Council presided, the Pullman Quartet sang, speeches were made by M. H. Madden, President of the State Federation of Labor; C. R. Temple of the Paperhangers; and C. M. Potter, organizer of the Painters' Union. Forty-eight members were added to the union.

RAISING CASH FOR MONTEFIORE TEMPLE

Members of the Synagogue Dance at a Masquerade and Hold Raffles.

Members of Moses Montefiore congregation gave a varied entertainment yesterday afternoon and last evening at Walsh's Hall, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Emma street. The object in giving the entertainment was to raise money to increase the size of the temple, at No. 33 Augusta street. Mr. and Mrs. D. Goldstein, No. 1039 Milwaukee avenue, have presented the congregation with a rare set of the books of the Bible written by Moses. The books were purchased last year in Hamburg, and are valued at $500. They are an old German publication, and are said to antedate the Reformation. The day was closed by a masquerade in the evening. Various means of raising money were employed, including a raffle for a gold watch and the selling of refreshments.

SUICIDE OF FRED W. SCHNELLBACHER.

It Is Supposed He Feared an Investigation of His Conduct at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., March 18.–[Special.]–Frederick W. Schnellbacher, who for a number of years has been engaged in the shoe business in this city, committed suicide last evening by taking strychnine. He was one of the most prominent residents of the two cities. For many days there have been rumors of conduct which has been anything but creditable. A year ago he was arrested for an attempted assault on Mrs. Tom Reardon. He had the husband arrested for attempting to kill him and was himself indicted. He pleaded guilty to simple assault and paid a fine of $25 and costs. The Masonic lodge at Pekin was about to investigate his conduct, and this is presumed to have been the cause of his suicide.

TO OUST THE SENATE.

HENRY GEORGE WOULD ABOLISH "AMERICAN HOUSE OF LORDS."

In His Lecture on "Business Depression" He Answers a Question Emphatically–No Tariff, According to the Single Tax Disciple, Is Responsible as a Primary Cause for Trade Depression–Tax on Land Values Advocated as a Safety Valve for Threatened Industrial Troubles

"What will be the effect of the single tax on the price of rents?" asked a man in the audience at the lecture by Henry George in Central Music Hall last night. For a minute the disciple of the single tax paused, perplexed. Then he asked:

"You mean the hire of houses, do you not?"

"Houses, nothing!" shouted the seeker for information, "I mean furnished rooms."

For several minutes the audience was convulsed with laughter and Mr. George stood and smiled. When the laughter and applause subsided Mr. George said single-tax would lower the price and the inquirer said he would be from then on a single-tax man.

Only at one other point did the audience become so enthusiastic and that was when the speaker denounced the United States Senate and said he was in favor of its abolition. He was speaking of the tariff and said no tariff was the primary cause of business depression.

"If," he said, "the radical Democrats in Congress could have their way and the Senate, that creature of trusts and monopolies–"

Here a great outburst of applause interrupted him and before he could begin speaking again some one asked:

"What remedy would you recommend for the Senate?"

Without a moment's hesitation Mr. George answered:

"Abolish it. In England the House of Commons voted the other day to abolish the House of Lords, and our Senate is but a weak–no, not a weak, but an exceedingly strong imitation of that body."

When the applause which greeted this remark ceased he concluded his interrupted statement by saying if the opposition of the Senate could be overcome and all tariffs swept away, even then this country would not be done with business depression.

When the hour set for the lecture arrived every seat in the hall was taken. The subject of the lecture was "Business Depression." Judge McConnell presided and in introducing Mr George said:

There are few earnest thinkers in this world, and still fewer who can make others think. We have with us tonight one who has not only thought, but made thousands of others think.

Mr. George's Address.

Mr. George in substance spoke as follows:

Business depression is much talked and written about, but, so far, few people have formed any idea of what it is, how it comes, and how it can be cured. Business depression means a lessening both in volume and in rapidity of those exchanges from the hands of the first producer to the hands of those who are to consume them. There have been frequent depressions during the last century, growing more and more frequent. It is often thought this is caused by some trouble in exchange, as too much or too little tariff, monetary regulations, and the like. When we see the area over which the depression extends and under all sorts of tariff and monetary relations we know that these are not the causes.

What is a business-man's definition of business depression? It is not that there is any scarcity of what merchants and manufacturers have to sell, but there is a scarcity of money on the part of those who want to buy. This is not that money itself is scarce, but there is diminution in its purchasing power. Most men get their money by their labor, either in services or commodities, and with this they buy what they need. Their money is but an intermediate exchange. When what is called a scarcity comes about there is also a scarcity of employment. The former is what the merchant and manufacturer call business depression; the latter the laborer calls business depression. The fact is that business depression is not the scarcity of money but of employment, and scarcity of employment is business depression. Scarcity of employment is at the bottom of business depression. Business depression is caused by something more deep-seated than tariffs. If we find the cause of the scarcity of employment we will find the cause of business depression. By employment in the large sense we mean all production of wealth.

Takes Up His Land Idea.

Employment is but another word for work and work is the expenditure of human labor for human needs. All human work is done on land, whether it be by a miner, a farmer, or a manufacturer. Take away from these the land and what is left? Without land labor is absolutely helpless. When there is scarcity of work in any country you will find labor shut out from land by the high price asked for the privilege of making it fruitful. To give men work is not the duty of any government. What had man when he first came to this country? Nothing but the land. During the last five months we have been going through a most bitter period of business depression. Thousands of men have been kept alive by charity, but nothing has been done toward eradicating the evil for all time.

What we have done with land in the United States is what has been done everywhere where civilization has gone. Instead of allowing the values which accrue from work on land done by the people to be used by the people there has been the desire to get land and hold land. There is only one way to prevent this, that is to tax land irrespective of the improvements on the land. There are at present thousands of men in Chicago living on charity. This state of things is undermining the foundation of the republic. If we will not do what we should from a sense of justice, let it then be done as a matter of safety. To accustom men to receive without labor that which is the result of labor is to undo the principles upon which American citizenship is established.

CHINESE PAY TO JOIN THE PLAYERS.

Testimony That Will Be Offered Against Ching Ming Sue.

Ching Ming Sue, the Chinaman who was arrested several days ago on a charge of smuggling Chinese laborers into the country in the guise of actors for the Midway Plaisance, was not tried before Commissioner Hoyne Saturday. One of the principal witnesses against the accused is the wife of Wong Kee, a member of the firm of Quong Ou Chong & Co., at No. 317 Clark street. Mrs. Wong Kee was one of the 483 persons brought from China by Ching Ming Sue and her father at Hongkong gave Ching Ming Sue $180 as an inducement to take her into his troupe of actors. The government has a number of witnesses who will testify that they, like Mrs. Wong Kee, paid Ching to bring them over with his party. Collector Mize has prepared a report which shows that up to and including March 15 the number of Chinamen registered in Chicago under the amended exclusion act was 290. The total number of Chinese in the city is about 2,800, according to estimates made by government officials, leaving about 2,500 who must yet be registered before May 3.

Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE TULEY–Contested motions, Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive.

JUDGE STEIN–10 a. m.–Motions of course; 10:30 a. m., contested motions.

JUDGE EWING–Contested motions.

JUDGE GIBBONS–People ex rel. Sullivan vs. White, and No. 96,426.

JUDGE MCCONNELL–Contested motions.

JUDGE BRENTANO–No announcement.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON–Short cause calendar–Nos. 7,832, 9,780, 9,781, 11,154, 10,692, 6,430, 7,582, 11,238, 11,704, 7,266, 7,766, 5,153, 11,530, 10,132, 11,070, 9,416, 5,954, 10,472, 11,537, 11,426, 7,645, 7,261, 11,784, 7,268.

JUDGE CLIFFORD–Short cause calendar–Nos. 22,935, 19,955, 20,183, 19,933, 19,066, 23,293, 15,112, 22,673, 17,759, 17,484, 22,763, 94,438, 23,694, 21,169, 20,298, 16,405, 2,067, 20,278, 20,007, 16,925.

JUDGE DUNNE–Short cause calendar–Nos. 24,012, 23,451, 24,526, 24,626, 5,853, 23,894, 22,833, 7,178, 23,231, 24,462, 24,943, 17,779, 25,209, 24,566, 22,784, 24,635, 22,550.

JUDGE WINDES–9 a. m. to 1 p. m.–Short cause calendar–Nos. 22,125, 16,736, 24,165, 19,515, 1,880, 21,629, 24,338, 24,206, 15,805, 24,338, 24,206, 15,805, 24,369, 25,210, 19,924, 21,286, 22,149, 25,149, 17,258.

JUDGE SMITH–1 p. m. to 5 p. m.–Short cause calendar–Nos. 1,007, 21,162, 21,890, 93,102, 24,340, 23,581, 23,637, 23,874, 24,788, 21,367, 21,032, 24,634, 23,588, 16,000, 16,800, 18,112, 18,113, 18,114, 18,115, 18,116, 18,117, 18,119.

JUDGE BURKE–Short cause calendar–Nos. 24,821, 23,842, 18,666, 24,304, 24,815, 18,691, 22,978, 22,476, 19,963, 21,817, 23,945, 21,336.

JUDGE ADAMS–Short cause calendar–Nos. 19,111, 20,504, 20,101, 23,870, 23,650, 20,351, 17,403, 23,891, 16,136, 22,894, 24,966, 25,082, 14,869, 11,772, 8,925, 10,294, 24,620.

JUDGE PAYNE–Short cause calendar–Nos. 11,484, 11,475, 307, 11,137, 10,072, 10,760, 11,029, 8,299, 11,738, 11,836, 11,213, 10,959, 7,809, 8,851, 7,542, 11,388, 11,387, 10,727, 3,133, 9,879, 9,674, 11,136, 11,606, 11,185, 10,463, 2,936, 9,993, 9,628, 10,915, 10,690.

JUDGE BLANKE–Short cause calendar–Nos. 10,763, 10,397, 10,746, 10,841, 8,421, 9,315, 10,982, 10,486, 9,551, 11,040. No. 156,165 on trial.

JUDGE SCALES–County Court–9 a. m., No. 11,051; 10 a. m., 17,521; city special, 17,522; city special, No. 11,606.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT–Probate Court–General business.

JUDGE BUNN–United States Court–Criminal cases.

Parks No Place for Politicians.

CHICAGO, March 17.–[Editor of The Tribune.]–I see that Gov. Altgeld is doing his utmost to drag Lincoln Park into politics. I as a North Side resident and taxpayer protest against this. Our park is not only the prettiest and best kept, but as far as the public is concerned is the best managed in the city. The Governor's plea that "he wants a practical engineer for the park" is too gauzy; the truth is, an ambitious young German politician who has been useful to the Governor must be rewarded; he must have some patronage to distribute, and, as every available source of this nature has been milked dry, our parks are to be made a prey and to furnish tribute to political aspirants. Let the Governor keep his hands off our park; we have a park board, let them manage it without his or his henchmen's interference. That's what they're for. Lincoln Park is the pride of every North-Sider. It is well managed now, and a lot of political bums (who will be electioneering and holding down bars instead of mowing grass) will certainly not improve matters. Our offices are now filled by "politicians"; let us have some "workers," and let us have them in the parks by all means. Yours truly, WM. F. WAGNER.

A Strange City in India.

"Of all the strange places we visited none was more unique than Jeypore," said Mr. Burditt of the Stoddard party. "This is a city in the North of India, which is under native government, its ruler being the Maharajah of that district. Here the sacredness of animal life, so carefully observed by the Hindoos, gave us queer sights. Monkeys ran along walls like dogs. Doves in flocks of thousands filled the open squares or blackened the heavens in their flight. Peacocks covered walls and buildings. Elephants and camels were always to be seen in the streets. The Maharajah had in his stables 300 horses, many of the finest Arabian blood. And in the mud of a sluggish pond in the rear of his palace enormous and vicious-looking crocodiles lazily rolled about. To get them to move sufficiently to be able to distinguish their black forms from the surrounding mud we threw out bait in the shape of big pieces of raw beef, tied to a string, many pounds of which they would gulp at one effort. And in the palace itself this Maharajah housed five wives and 300 concubines."–*Washington Post.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.–Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois, generally fair, preceded tonight or in the early morning by showers in eastern portion, colder, northwest winds.

For Indiana, showers, cooler, south winds becoming west.

For Lower Michigan, showers, colder, winds becoming northwest.

For Upper Michigan, rain, probably clearing Monday afternoon in western portion, north winds.

For Wisconsin, generally fair, slightly cooler in extreme southeast portion, northwest winds.

For Minnesota, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, probably slightly warmer in western portion, northeast winds becoming southeast.

For Iowa, threatening weather, probably slightly cooler in extreme eastern portion, variable winds becoming southeast.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer..	Thermometer	Maxm'm temperature....	Direction of wind........	State of weather....	Precipitat'n 12 hours.....
Abilene.....	29.68	56	78	N. E..	Fair...	.50
Bismarck, N. D.	29.92	40	42	E......	Clear..	......
Boston, Mass...	30.02	34	62	S. W..	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y ...	29.80	66	68	S. W..	Cl'udy	......
Cairo, Ill.......	29.90	64	76	W	Rain...	.28
Charleston, S.C.	30.14	66	78	S......	Clear..	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.92	40	44	S......	Clear..	......
Chicago	29.68	62	68	S. W..	Cl'udy	.06
Cincinnati, O....	29.88	70	74	S......	Clear..	.10
Cleveland, O....	29.78	68	74	S. E..	Fair...	Trace
Davenport, Ia..	29.76	52	64	W	Rain...	.18
Denver, Colo...	29.94	46	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Des Moines, Ia..	29.88	44	56	N. E.	Cl'udy	.24
Detroit, Mich...	29.70	64	72	S. W..	Cl'udy	Trace
Dodge City, Kas.	29.90	46	50	N. E..	Cl'udy	Trace
Duluth, Minn...	29.88	38	42	N. E..	Cl'udy	Trace
El Paso, Tex....	30.00	44	52	W	Clear..	Trace
Erie, Pa..	29.78	68	74	S......	Cl'udy	......
Galveston, Tex.	29.78	70	74	S. E....	Cl'udy	......
G'd Haven, Mich	29.58	50	.....	S. W..	Foggy.	.38
Green Bay, Wis.	29.64	44	70	N. E..	Rain ..	.42
Helena, Mont...	29.76	40	46	S. W..	Clear..	......
Huron, S. D. ...	29.92	46	50	N......	Clear..	......
Indianapolis....	29.82	68	72	S......	Fair ..	.06
Jacksonville....	30.12	72	86	S. E..	Clear..	......
Kansas City, Mo.	29.81	52	68	N. E..	Cl'udy	.01
Knoxville........	29.98	74	80	S. W..	Clear..	Trace
La Crosse, Wis..	29.78	42	62	N......	Cl'udy	.22
Little Rock, Ark.	29.82	70	72	E	Rain...	.64
Louisville, Ky..	29.90	70	76	S......	Clear..	.42
Marquette, Mich	29.74	32	52	N......	Rain ..	.01
Memphis, Tenn.	29.96	60	78	N. W.	Rain...	1.02
Miles City......	29.66	48	52	S. W..	Cl'udy	......
Milwaukee.......	29.62	58	66	W	Cl'udy	.42
Minnedosa......	30.02	24	30	S. E..	Cl'udy	......
Montreal	29.84	36	38	E......	Cl'udy	.22
Moorhead.......	30.00	34	36	N......	Cl'udy	......
New Orleans, La	29.96	72	80	S. E..	Cl'udy	......
New York City..	30.08	50	62	S......	Foggy	......
Omaha, Neb.....	29.92	44	44	N......	Cl'udy	.10
Oswego, N. Y....	29.84	62	72	S......	Fair...	......
Palestine........	29.74	76	80	S. E...	Fair...	.04
Pierre, S. D......	29.88	44	48	S. E..	Clear..	......
Pittsburg	29.90	70	76	S......	Cl'udy	......
Port Huron......	29.70	64	72	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pueblo..........	29.86	50	54	S E...	Clear..	......
Rapid City......	29.78	48	52	S....	Fair...	......
St. Louis.	29.80	66	80	S.....	Cl'udy	.02
St. Paul	29.90	40	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	.08
Salt Lake City..	30.00	44	46	S. E..	Cl'udy	......
Santa Fe........	29.94	36	44	N. E..	Cl'udy	.10
Sioux City.......	29.88	44	48	E......	Clear..	.10
Springfield, Ill..	29.80	62	72	N. W.	Clear..	.02
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	60	68	Calm.	Cl'udy	Trace
Toledo...........	29.70	66	76	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace

WEATHER AT AMERICAN WINTER RESORTS.

[NEW YORK HERALD SPECIALS.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 18.–Mean barometer, 27.86; mean temperature, 56; maximum, 76; minimum, 41; wind, southeast; weather, clear.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., March 18.–Mean barometer, 29.06; maximum temperature, 73; minimum 52; mean, 60; wind, north; rainy.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 18.–Mean barometer, 30.10; minimum temperature, 54; maximum, 74; mean, 64; wind east; weather clear.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 18.–Barometer, 30.03; maximum temperature, 67; mean temperature, 66; wind, northwest; weather, clear.

AIKEN, S. C., March 18.–Mean barometer, 29.70; mean temperature, 74.05; maximum temperature, 83; minimum temperature, 62; wind southeast; weather, clear

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 18.–Maximum temperature, 86; wind, southeast; weather, clear.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., March 18.–Mean barometer, 30.65; maximum temperature, 75; minimum temperature, 57; wind, northeast; weather, clear.

DEATHS.

ADAMS–Samuel Webster Adams, suddenly, at his residence, No. 942 West Monroe-st., March 18, 1894. Funeral notice hereafter. New York City and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CAMEY–Sunday, March 18, Marie, aged 2 years, daughter of Thomas J. and Lizzie V. Camey, 69th and Eggleston-av. Burial Tuesday. Private.

CHARBONNEL–A. B. Charbonnel, at his residence, 4337 Langley-av., Sunday, March 18, 1894, aged 41 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEVERO–March 18, George Devero, beloved son of James and Celia Devero and brother of John and Mary Devero, Mrs. M. Kenna, and Mrs. Grol. Funeral Tuesday, March 20, at 9:30 a. m., from his mother's residence, 294 W. Erie-st., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HILLS–March 17, at her residence, 213 53d-st., Hyde Park, Mrs. Abigail M. Hills, mother of Ferd D. Hills and Mrs. Abbie M. Hurm, aged 74 years and 4 months. Funeral at her late residence, 2 p. m., Tuesday.

HANNAH–Richard C. Hannah, Friday evening, March 16. Funeral services at Tremont House parlors Monday, March 19, 9 a. m. Burial at La Porte, Ind.

KELLY–At his home, 470 Harrison-st., Patrick Kelly, husband of Jane Kelly and father of Mary, Thomas, and John Kelly, Mrs. J. O'Brien and Mrs. N. Murphy. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m. to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

KATZ–Walter, beloved son of William and Sadie Katz, aged 10 months. Funeral from residence, 257 Sheffield-av., Monday, 10 a. m.

RAHR–At 2740 Wentworth-av., March 17, 1894, John E. F. Rahr, native of Denmark. Remains conveyed to Rosehill Cemetery vault at 1 p. m. Sunday, March 18. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THE AUDITORIUM–Opera Season.

GRAND OPERA

From the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

Tonight–LOHENGRIN.

Mme. Eames, Mlle. Domenech, M. Lassalle, M. Plancon (his first appearance), Sig. Vaschetti, and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Tomorrow Night–SEMIRAMIDE–Mme. Melba and Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Guetary, M. Castelmary, Sig. Vaschetti, and M. Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Wednesday, March 21–PHILEMON and BAUCIS, M. Manguiere, M. Castelmary, M. Plancon, and Mme. Arnoldson. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mme. Calve, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mlle. Guercia, Sig. Ancona, and Sig. Vignas. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

Thursday, March 22–ROMEO and JULIET–Mme. Melba, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mlle. Guercia, M. Ed de Reszke, M. Martapoura, M. Dufriche, M. Manguiere, Sig. Vaschetti, Sig. Rinaldini, and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor–Sig. Mancinelli.

Friday, March 23–MIGNON–Mme. Calve, Mme. Scalchi, and Mme. Nordica, M. Plancon, Sig. Carbone, Sig. Vaschetti, Sig. Cernusco, and Sig. de Lucia. Conductor–Sig. Bevignani.

Saturday Matinee, March 24–FAUST–Mme. Eames, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Scalchi, M. Edouard de Reszke, M. Lassalle, Sig. de Vaschetti, and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Prices–$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3. Boxes, $30.

LYON & HEALY'S ÆOLIAN HALL,
State and Monroe-sts., entrance through store.

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By familiarizing yourself with the novelties which are to be produced at the forthcoming Opera Season at the Auditorium you will add greatly to your enjoyment. If you would like to be able to play all the most beautiful music ever written with but one week's practice test the Æolian–you will find in it what the average home has long needed. The Æolian is indorsed by all the artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

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HARRY L. HAMLIN........................Manager

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DONNELLY and GIRARD

In the latest farcical success,

THE RAINMAKERS.

Every Night–Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HOOLEY'S THEATER–Last Week.

Every Evening–Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In the successful comedy-drama

Hear the songs of "The Old Countrie," "Plain Molly, O," etc. MAVOURNEEN

Next Monday–Last appearance of Mr. E. S. WILLARD and last 7 performances of "The Middleman."

THE ALHAMBRA–H. R. Jacobs, Sole Manager.

BROTHERS BYRNE . . 8 Bells. MATINEES–Sun., Tues., and Sat.

Next Week–Nellie McHenry in A Night at the Circus

ACADEMY–H. R. Jacobs, Manager.

Wednesday Matinee and first half of week,

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Byron

In "THE HEART OF AFRICA."

Thur., Friday, Sat. Matinee and Night,
THE PLUNGER.

"8 BELLS" next week–Opening Sunday Matinee.

HAVLIN'S–Telephone "South" 127.

All This Week. Abbott and Tillotson's Comedy Co. in the Laughing Success, NIOBE. Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday.

Next Sunday–Hopkin's Trans-Oceanic Co.

SEE THE

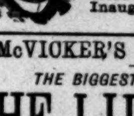
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W. Madison, near Halsted.

2 Big Shows Every Day–2 and 8.
One Week Only–Sam T. Jack's Folly Co. in 2 New Burlesques,
ON THE MIDWAY and MY UNCLE.
Here Midway revelry and mirth.
Inaugurate the gayest house on earth.
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

McVICKER'S THEATER–21 Exits.

THE BIGGEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

THE LILIPUTIANS.

A TRIP TO MARS.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE HAYMARKET–Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.

THERE IS BUT ONE JARBEAU See her in STARLIGHT.

Easter Sunday–HOSS AND HOSS.

WINDSOR THEATER–N. Clark & Division-sts.

TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

CHICAGO'S FAVORITE, MATTIE VICKERS,

In Her New Play,

CIRCUS QUEEN

Next Week–THE WORLD.

THE COLUMBIA–Monroe and Dearborn.

THE PLAY FOR ALL STATIONS OF LIFE. Mr. H.C. De Mille's Comedy-Drama

THE LOST PARADISE.

A thrilling story of love and labor.

Next Sunday–IN OLD KENTUCKY.

SIXTH ANNUAL TOUR OF THE BELOIT, WIS., COLLEGE GLEE, MANDOLIN, AND BANJO CLUBS.

The Musical Organizations of the Badger State Institution to Appear at Central Music Hall, Chicago, March 24–Officers and Members of the Club.

BELOIT, Wis., March 17.–[Special Correspondence.]–The Beloit College Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs have started their sixth annual tour, having already given three concerts this spring, one at Clinton Feb. 23, and one at the Opera-House here at Beloit March 9, and the last at Belvidere Friday last. Next Friday they start on a tour including Elgin, Racine, Milwaukee, Fort Atkinson, Janesville and Chicago. They will appear at the Central Music Hall Saturday, March 24, and the occasion promises to be a social as well as a musical treat. The list of patronesses includes a number of the influential ladies in Chicago society. The three concerts which have been presented have been before



BELOIT GLEE, MANDOLIN, AND BANJO CLUBS.

crowded and enthusiastic houses, and have shown that the boys have not practiced the last winter in vain. The clubs this year are better, both in material and training, than they have been since Beloit first sent out its students to enliven the people with their music. This fact added to the reputation that the singers who wear the gold have always sustained, of being one of the best musical college organizations in the West, assures a most prosperous trip. The boys began active practicing for this trip some time last fall and have been steadily at it ever since, for the last three weeks practicing daily. The training of the Glee club is under the direct supervision of H. D. Sleeper, Professor of Music in the college and choir-master of the First Congregational Church and of the Choral Union. His work has been vigorous and faithful, as the improvement in the club shows. The songs selected are of that light, rollicking, and yet earnest and enthusiastic nature which characterizes college simon pure music, and enough of the classic has been put in the program to suit the lovers of music for music's sake. Mr. Atkinson of Chicago, the pleasing baritone, who by the way is Beloit's great football Captain, who made such a hit in his Columbus song of last year, appears again this season with a few of the choicest comic songs of the day. Mr. Boynton also sings a solo, and always secures an encore, and generally more than one. The last number of the program calls out the entire organization. Mr. Fraser sings Poniatowski's "Yeoman's Wedding Song," supported by the Glee club in the chorus and accompanied by the Banjo and Mandolin clubs. The Banjo club, under the efficient leadership of F. C. Jewell of Oak Park, has thoroughly learned some of the favorite tunes which are sure to please those who love the twang of the negro music box. They play four selections on the regular program. J. J. Moore of Chicago is the leader of the Mandolin club. They have three regular pieces. The officers and members of the organizations are as follows:

W. B. Olds, '97, President. F. C. Jewell, '97, Vice-President.
W. R. Dixon, '96, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. T. Ream, '94, Manager. H. W. Rose, Assistant.

GLEE CLUB.
W. B. Olds, '97, Leader.

First tenors.	*Second tenors.*	*First basses.*
J. G. Randall, '95.	A. E. Fraser, '94.	N. E. Catlin, '96.
A. J. Boynton, '96.	F. G. Sanderson, '94.	W. A. Atkinson, '97.
W. R. Dixon, '96.	R. J. Eddy, '95.	W. B. Olds, '97.
E. H. Porter, '96.	F. C. Jewell, '97.	F. L. Pitkin, '97.

Second basses.
H. A. Ruger, '95. H. W. Rose, '96. W. W. De Berard, '96.
C. G. Dwight, '94 A. H. T. Moore, '95 A.

BANJO CLUB.
F. C. Jewell, '97, Leader.

First banjos.
F. C. Jewell, '97.
W. A. Smith, '94 A.
J. T. Woodcock, '94 A.

Second banjos.
F. L. Pitkin, '97.
H. T. Moore, '95 A.

Guitars.
N. E. Catlin, '96. A. W. Duncan, '94 A. W. C. McPherson, '95 A.
Mandolin, J. J. Moore, '95.

MANDOLIN CLUB.
J. J. Moore, '95, Leader.

Mandolins.
J. J. Moore, '95. W. A. Graham, '97.
C. J. Windsor, '95. C. D. McConnel, '94 A.

Guitars.
N. E. Catlin, '96. W. C. McPherson, '95 A. A. W. Duncan, '94 A.

DEATHS.

...Webster Adams, suddenly, at his ... West Monroe-st., March 18, 1894. ...hereafter. New York City and ...s please copy.

...March 18, Marie, aged 2 years, ...J. and Lizzie V. Camey, 69th ...Burial Tuesday. Private.

...A. B. Charbonnel, at his resi-...y-av., Sunday, March 18, 1894. ...ce of funeral hereafter.

...18, George Devero, beloved son ...Devero and brother of John and ...M. Kenna, and Mrs. Grol. Funer-...20, at 9:30 a. m., from his mother's ...rie-st., to St. Columbkill's Church, ...to Calvary.

..., at her residence, 213 53d-st. ...gail M. Hills, mother of Ferd ...ble M. Hurm, aged 74 years and ...at her late residence, 2 p. m.

...rd C. Hannah, Friday evening, ...services at Tremont House par-...19, 9 a. m. Burial at La Porte.

...home, 470 Harrison-st., Patrick ...Jane Kelly and father of Mary, ...Kelly, Mrs. J. O'Brien and Mrs. ...al Sunday at 9 a. m. to St. Pat-...e by carriages to Calvary.

...eloved son of William and Sadie ...nths. Funeral from residence, ...onday, 10 a. m.

...Wentworth-av., March 17, 1894, ...tive of Denmark. Remains con-...emetery vault at 1 p. m. Sunday. ...f funeral hereafter.

...TORIUM—Opera Season.

...D OPERA

...litan Opera House, New York, ...of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice...

...—LOHENGRIN.

...lle. Domenech, M. Lassalle, M. ...pearance), Sig. Vaschetti, and M. ...onductor, Sig. Mancinelli. ...—SEMIRAMIDE—Mme. Melba ...ig. Guetary, M. Castelmary, Sig. ...Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. ...

...h 21—PHILEMON and BAUCIS. ...Castelmary, M. Plancon, and ...o be followed by CAVALLERIA ...e. Calve, Mlle. Bauermeister, and ...Ancona, and Sig. Vignas. Con-...ni.

...22—ROMEO and JULIET—Mme. ...meister, and Mlle. Guercia, M. Ed ...pours, M. Dufriche, M. Manguiere, ...Rinaldini, and M. Jean de Reszke. ...ncinelli.

...3—MIGNON—Mme. Calve, Mme. ...ordica, M. Plancon, Sig. Carboni, ...ernusco, and Sig. de Lucia. Con-...ahi.

...March 24—FAUST—Mme. Eames, ...and Mme. Scalchi, M. Edouard de ..., Sig. de Vaschetti, and M. Jean de ...r, Sig. Mancinelli.

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...Mrs. Oliver Byron

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...SAM T. JACK'S EMPIRE. W. Madison, near Halsted. ...2 Big Shows Every Day—2 and 8. ...e Week Only—Sam T. Jack's Folly ...Co. in 2 New Burlesques, ...N THE MIDWAY and MY UNCLE. ...ere Midway revelry and mirth. ...augurate the gayest house on earth. Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

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...HLIPUTIANS.

...IP TO MARS.

...Wednesday and Saturday.

...MARKET—Will J. Davis. ...Madison and Halsted-sts.

...ARBEAU See her in ...STARLIGHT. ...HOSS AND HOSS.

...EATER—N. Clark & Division-sts. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

...MATTIE VICKERS, ...In Her New Play, ...CUS QUEEN ...E WORLD.

...BIA—Monroe and Dearborn. ...H. C. De Mille's Comedy-Drama ...E LOST PARADISE. ...thrilling story of love and labor. ...IN OLD KENTUCKY.

CHILDREN TO GIVE AN EASTER PLAY.

Scholars of B'nai Sholom Sunday-School to Appear in "Esther."

"Esther," an Easter play in three acts, will be given by the children of Congregation B'nai Sholom Sunday-school next Wednesday evening at South Side Turner Hall. The event, styled "Purim entertainment and hop," is to be under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Society. Prof. A. P. Whitney and wife have the management of the performance; Prof. Lester Rea will direct the ballet, while the introduction of characters will be done by Hugo Moses. The cast follows:

Ahasuerus, the King..........Arthur Lewinsohn
Haman..........Sig. Schneider
Modecai..........Ben Stern
Herald..........Paul Powell
Clown..........Hugo Moses
Scribe..........Isidore Richter
Tarshish..........Ben Hillman
Meres..........Morris Eppenstein
Memuchan..........A. Davis
Mehuman..........Micheal Vehon
Charbona..........Louis Fischel
Zethar..........Max Hillman
Charkas..........Paul Solomon
Bigtha..........Max Stern
Theresh..........Sol Kaufman
Hathaka..........Isaac Hirsh
Esther, the Queen..........Mamie Abrahams
Zuleika..........Clara Conn

Maids of Honor—Celia Gardiner, Della Nodek, Rosa Fernbach, Sadie Solomon, Bessie Isaacs.
Butlers—Micheal Bernstein, Sidney Herbs Page, Herold, Rosenthal.
Flower Girl—Emma Schneider.

In the third act a Spanish ballet will be performed by the Misses—

Clarence Richter, Clara Hohstetler,
Julia Schneider, Cora Samuels,
Mel Jacobowsky, Josie Messing,
Hulda Goldschmidt, Sadie Samuels,
Miriam Cohn, Rosa Gotlieb,
Julia Cohn, Sarah Gilder,
Maple Livingston, Selma Messing,
Frances Wood, Mima Daniels.

The ballet will be followed by a pas deux, introducing Mrs. Dollie Whitney and Prof. Lester Rea. Then comes a skirt dance, in which the dancers will be:

Sadie Richter, Fannie Cohn,
John Casanave, Sadie Adler,
Mercy Adler, Bertha Mods,
Prof. Lester Rae, Dollie Cohn,
Bertha Kohn, Hattie Schneider,
Rosa Noal, Belle Gregory,
Clara Hirsh, Ellie Fuchs,
Mamie Jacobowsky, Selma Jacobowsky,
Prof. Rea and Johnnie Casanave.

The Epilogue will be spoken by Arthur Lewinsohn and Clarence Richter is to sing a charity song. The soldier boys in the play will be Ike Eppenstein, Captain; Fred Fishel, Lieutenant; Sam Daniels, Harry Kohn, Jacob Kohn, Sam Conneily, Charles Morris, M. Vander Hack, Sam Wiener, H. Wiener, Harry Jarrow, Joseph Lewinsohn, Arthur Kohn, Jacob Maas, Sam Brown. During the first act Morris Eppenstein will give a violin solo.

TO ESTABLISH AN AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

Movement Begun to Secure Trained Care for the Injured.

There is a movement afoot in Chicago to establish an ambulance system. Saturday half a dozen persons interested in the project met in the rooms of the Commerce club in the Auditorium Building. The meeting appointed a committee consisting of Miss A. C. Sweet, Luther W. McConnell, and Dr. H. W. Gentles, to secure a charter for an organization to be known as the Columbian Ambulance Association. Next Saturday a meeting will be held in the Commercial club-rooms at 4 o'clock, when officers will be elected and the organization perfected. The object of the organization is two-fold. First, to establish ambulances at certain convenient places, and second to establish emergency corps at all the stores, shops, and manufactories where large numbers of persons are employed. The idea originated with Dr. Gentles, who had charge of the Emergency Hospital at the World's Fair.

With each ambulance under the proposed plan will be an attendant carefully trained and fully competent to care for a case until the patient reaches the hospital. The training of an emergency corps at each great business establishment will be done with the idea of having some one at hand who can do something to ease a case of accident until the ambulance can reach the place. The association also hopes to bring about a reform among those in charge of the police ambulances. They will have, if they are allowed, the ambulance men thoroughly instructed in their work and see to it that incompetent men do not hold the positions.

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GOOD 3-STRING UPRIGHT, $100; LARGE cab. grand Emerson, $190; Kranich & Bach, $160; $5 per month; rent cheap. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, one flight.

$175 BUYS A FINE VOSE & SONS' UPright piano. Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$165 BUYS A STEINWAY PIANO. Payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS Factory prices Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

$50 BUYS A WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO. 223 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

EXTENSIVE STOCK SMALL ENGINES AND boilers (stationary and marine), must be sold. W. G. NOURSE, Assignee for Chas. P. Willard & Co., Clybourn and Southport-av., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRApher, 389 State-st., averages 1,500 per day; 12 cabinet photos, an 11x14 portrait, $2; life size, $5; pictures copied and enlarged; open Sundays.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway; and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars. THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, R. 17, 122 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CITY—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS; 154, 158, and 160 So. Robey-st. $2,800 each; $500 down, balance on easy payments. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—$2,800—BRICK HOUSE, FULL LOT; convenient to station at Sacramento-av. F. O. WAKELEY & CO., 481 Ogden-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER—LOTS—EDGEWATER.
$1,000—ONE THOUSAND—$1,000.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN.
ONLY—$250 DOWN—ONLY.
BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.
6 PER CENT—NO COMMISSION—6 PER CENT.
NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
FREQUENT TRAINS C., M. & ST. P. R. R.
FREE TRANSPORTATION TO INSPECT.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—
BUENA PARK—BUENA PARK.
1677 Sheridan drive, lot 100x200 to alley; 14-room modern residence, 42x66; hardwood throughout; elegant mantels and decorations; steam heat; a beautiful home, complete in all its appointments; fine large stable. Apply to owner, HENRY A. KNOTT, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3 CHOICE RESIDENCES ON GARfield-av., near Clark-st., 2-story and cellar, 10 rooms and bath each. 532 Garfield-av., price $10,500; 534, price $11,500; 536, price $22,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—1145 KENMORE-AV., modern 10-room house, almost new; lot 50x150; decided bargain; terms to suit purchaser.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT ON THE North Side, 13 rooms. Address P C 94, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—6-ROOM HOUSE, $1,700; 7-room house, $1,800, $100 down, $25 a month, including interest at 6 per cent; lot 25 by 125 feet; adjoining lot can be bought for $350; waterpipes now being laid on property free of charge to purchaser. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND 50-FOOT LOT on Forest-av. in S. Evanston; 9 rooms and bath; $5,500; easy terms. CASE & LORD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL 8-ROOM SUBURBAN residence; 50 ft. lot; 7½c fare; eash terms; good home, cheap. HUBBELL, 169 E. 39th-st.

FOR SALE—AT WILMETTE, ILL.—MODERN house at a bargain; $3,100; 11 rooms; barn; improved grounds; lot 50x200; business changes reason for selling; depot 2 blocks. SAMUEL WESTWOOD.

FOR SALE—RIDGELAND—4 VACANT ADJAcent lots on two sides of a corner convenient to coming elevated road; cheap for cash. Address Owner, H 556, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—9-ROOM HOUSE, WITH modern conveniences; pleasant neighborhood; two minutes' walk to two stations and electric cars; price, $5,500. Address Owner, H 555, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—CALIFORNIA—OPportunity of a life time. Minneola lands, Central San Bernardino County, main line railroads; $22 per acre with water; one-fourth cash, balance three, six, and eight years at 6 per cent. Excursion April 5. C. N. LOUCKS & CO., 100 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY. LOW est prices. J. J JOHNSTONJR., 78 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—EQUITIES IN GOOD WEST SIDE real estate; cash on hand. Call on DOTY BROS. & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE 33X100 FT. ON MARSHFIELD-AV., NEAR Polk-st., 25x125 cor. of Homan-av. and 19th-st., and 48x125 on Hermitage-av., near Polk-st., all clear; want to exchange for modern residence on South Side, bet. 20th and 40th-sts., east of State, no higher than $12,000; will pay balance in cash, or will sell those lots at a sacrifice. S. SCHALLMANN, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVEN LOTS IN TOPEKA, Kas., worth $3,000, for unimproved Chicago property; will pay cash difference. E. A. WARFIELD, 164 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE EQUITIES FOR CIgars, manufacturer's prices. CANNAVAN, R. 8, 115 Monroe.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 6 per cent, and from 1 to 1½ per cent commission; no charge for examining abstract; amounts from $2,500 upward; owners only need apply; give full particulars and exact location. Address Mortgage Broker, P. O. Box 926, Chicago.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates in amounts to suit; prepayment privileges; building loans. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., Southeast corner Dearborn and Adams-st.

ALWAYS ON HAND—MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 per cent in small or large amounts; no delay. KNOTT & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CUTTENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved city real estate. ALBERT WAHL, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; 5½ to 7 per cent. Address P C 99, Tribune.

WANTED—LOAN ON A BUILDING. CALL AT JOSEPH OHLSON, 112 Hamburg-st.

5 PER CENT—$1,000,000 TO LOAN; PRIVILEGE of prepayment. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
Incorporated. First floor above the street.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison, N. W. Cor. of Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES—mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture notes, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

BAUMAN COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. H. BAUMAN & CO., New Collateral Loan Bank, 159 South Clark st., near Madison.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought. Room 603 Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, DIAMONDS and warehouse receipts only. A. ST. CLARE, 83 Washington-st., Room 20.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

RICHTER & FOSTER'S LOAN BANK—WE LOAN money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, and musical instruments at reasonable rates at 344 S. State-st., formerly 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

WANTED—$25,000 3 YEARS ON IMPROVED real estate in Des Moines Iowa, worth $150,000; will pay 8 per cent. Call 62, 187 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH GOOD BANK REFerences and a little money; must be of good business means; business pays $10,000 a year net. Call at once. North and Western-av., Bischoff Block FRED F. BISCHOFF.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $7,000 CASH AND collaterals to take half interest in established grocery and butcher business. For particulars inquire of F. J. LANGE, 3 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent board. References.

North Side.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE AND small rooms; terms reasonable; board.

Hotels.

HOTEL VENDOME, CLARK AND CENTER-STS. Main entrance to Lincoln Park. The most delightfully situated hotel in Chicago; is now offering extra inducements to permanent, responsible guests. All light, well ventilated rooms; elevator; steam heat

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Room $1.50 a week up; with board $5 week up; transient room and board $1 day.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BURENst. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROFESSIONAL gentleman, a room with breakfast; modern conveniences, South Side, in a small private family. Address DENTIST, Suite 1010 Columbus Memorial Bldg.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED CLEAN ROOM with best of attention, near Metropole Hotel, for $8 a month; also fine large east front alcove; suitable for two; $25. Call at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3250 Wabash-av., 2-story modern residence in excellent order; 3 years' lease; excellent location. Inquire 2 to 5 p. m. P. F. WOLFF, Rooms 627-628, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—PRAIRIE-av., south of 26th-st., beautiful modern stonefront house, 12 rooms; will rent for six months completely furnished. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 211 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN one of the finest neighborhoods in the city; rent reasonable to responsible tenants. Inquire of the owner, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR SUMMER, OR unfurnished for 3 years, modern detached house; ten rooms, well lighted and decorated, with every convenience. 3238 Forest-av.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED RESIDENCE of 12 rooms; all modern conveniences. Apply on premises, 2327 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NO. 2632 PRAIRIE-AV.—2-STORY and cellar frame house; price $75 per month. EDWIN F GETCHELL, 211 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN house on 50th st. A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th-st.

TO RENT—FINE CLUB-HOUSE; SPACIOUS, well arranged, excellent location; low rent. HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE MICHigan-av. houses, north of 22d-st. HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Bldg.

West Side.

HOUSES TO RENT FROM MAY 1, '94—
$17 per mo.—2-story brick, 1169 Grenshaw-st.
$16.67 per mo.—Brick cottage, 1183 Grenshaw-st.
$16.67 per mo.—Brick cottage, 1156 W. Taylor-st.
$16.67 per mo.—Brick cottage, 1160 Fillmore-st.
$16.67 per mo.—Brick cottage, 1153 Fillmore-st.
Inquire 538 So. Western-av.

TO RENT — 936 W. MONROE-ST., STONE front; two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; excellent condition; good neighborhood. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

North Side.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE, PARTLY FURnished, on Garfield-av., near Lincoln Park; 80 feet frontage; possession April 15; rent $120 month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE RESIDENCES; Bellevue, Ritchie, Astor, Cedar, Elm, Division, Huron, State-sts. HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSES, FULlerton and Belden-avs., half block from Lincoln-av cable. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—52 ASTOR-ST., BETWEEN GOETHE and Banks. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

$60 PER MONTH, 9-ROOM HOUSE. 332 HURONst., near Rush-st. P. J. QUINN.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—$50 PER MONTH, COMPLETE furnished house in Mayfair, Chicago; 30 minutes' ride either on the Northwestern or Milwaukee and St. Paul roads; parlor, sitting and dining rooms, kitchen and summer kitchen, seven bedrooms, bath and toilet room, separate laundry and children's playhouse, elegant barn with six stalls, grounds 200 by 250 feet, good walks and drives, excellent water, also lake water.

Also two new houses of 9 and 10 rooms at $20 per month, and three flats, one at $10 per month and the other two at $8 per month. Apply to LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, 12 rooms, within one block of two railroad depots at South Elmhurst. Address owner, MARY A. GLOS, Elmhurst, Ill.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS; large list. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN HOUSE IN first-class location on West Side for family of 6 adults; price, $60 to $70. Address E 5, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE GROVELAND, 31st and Groveland-av.

5 to 7-room flats, furnished and unfurnished, $50 and upwards, in the most elegantly appointed fireproof apartment house in the city; electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, passenger and freight elevators; refrigerators in each flat cooled through pipes from refrigerator plant in the basement.

Delightfully located on the lake shore; only twelve minutes' ride from the business center by Illinois Central trains from 31st-st. station, 1 block away; Cottage Grove-av. cable cars within a block.

Furnished rooms with service $15 per month and up.

Parties leasing flats now can make very favorable terms to May 1.

A fine restaurant under the supervision of a competent chef, forms one of the features of the house. W. W. SOMES, Manager.

TO RENT—THE "VINCENNES," 36TH-ST. AND Vincennes-av., suites of two or more rooms; also single rooms, $10 and upwards; no housekeeping; excellent cafe in building; steam heat, elevator service; tiled bath-rooms, with marble floors, and open nickel plumbing; janitor service. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE BANCROFT—2, 3, 4, 6 AND 7 room flats to first-class tenants only and at May prices; see if you can equal our prices and conveniences; it is impossible; all newly papered and the stairs and halls newly carpeted; no children under 10 years; J. A. Wagner, the agent, is on the premises day and night, 2829 to 2833 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—$35—FLAT; BARGAIN; 6 ROOMS; sunlight in each; steam heat, hot water; elegant decorations; every modern convenience; elite neighborhood; Kenwood district; near Illinois Central. Also, 7-room flats at special bargains; no children. H. S. HUBBELL, 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—FINEST PRIVATE FLAT IN city, only two in building, all hardwood, steam heat, electric lights, three mantels with logs, laundry, extra closets, screens, shades, etc. 2925 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT ROOM FLATS on the corners of 60th and Madison-av. and 60th and Ellis-av.; steam heat, gas ranges; janitor service; $25 to $35. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FLAT FOR PHYSICIAN, OVER WATkins' drug store, 106 43d-st.; 7 rooms. HUBBELL, 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOODblvd., furnished, unfurnished, with electric light, heat hot water; telephone free.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS AT L station, $10 to $12. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1894—
$10 per month, 1 flat, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$11 per month, 1 flat, 1163 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month, 1 flat, 1187 Fillmore-st.
$13.50 per month, 1 flat, 1143 Harvard-st.
$12 per month, 1 flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
Inquire 538 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 394 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—150 PARK-AV., 3D FLAT, 8 ROOMS and bath, steam heat, janitor service, telephone, etc., $45. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM FLAT, STEAM heat, hardwood floors, gas range, janitor service; flat E, 350 Ashland-blvd., rent $55. Apply to R. J. GOODWILLIE, N. e. cor. 21st and Brown-sts.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX-ROOM FLATS, JANItor service; $20 to $25; inquire of N. THOMAS, 163 Laflin-st.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE FLAT, 4 ROOMS AND bath, Ogden-av., cor. Wood, $20. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block, 59 Clark-st.

TO RENT—
$30 per mo., elegant flat, 6 rooms, 103 Ashl'd-blvd.
$14 per mo. flat 5 rooms, 1095 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MO. ELEGANT 6-ROOM flats, with bath. 555 and 557 S. Western-av.; inquire 538 S. Western-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—LIGHT, CHEERFUL 6-ROOM FLATS without heat, cor. N. Clark and Maple; walking distance from business center; also 5 to 8 room steam-heat flats, Maple, east of Clark, for May 1. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF 9 ROOMS EACH ON Oak-st., cor. of Wells, steam heated, all modern improvements, janitor service. Inquire of the janitor on the premises.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, HEAT ELEvators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 1906 WABASH-AV.—STORE basement, and second story; handsome new building; immediate possession. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 211 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—ONE STORE ON QUINCY-ST., 29X 51, Rand-McNally Bldg. Apply to RAND McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES AT ELEVATED station; $15 to $17. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR RENT—STORE FOR RESTAURANT; good location. Apply 327 State-st., saloon.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT — BEAUTIFUL PLATE-GLASS front stores for $15 and upward in modern brick corner block; 100 tenants now in the blocks for your immediate customers; take Blue Island-av. cars and see agent at 1128 S. Oakley-av.; be quick.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—McVICKER'S THEATER BUILDING.
LIGHT, PLEASANT OFFICES.
BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY
For physicians, dentists, or light commercial business. Steam heat, rapid elevator service. One suite and two single offices now vacant. Others May 1.
Apply to L. L. SHARPE, Room 14 McVicker's Theater Building.

TO RENT—SUITE 41, 115 DEARBORN-ST.—SACRIFICE—Four front rooms elegantly fitted up for lawyers or mortgage banking business.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR CONnected; first-class condition; best location; prompt service; in the Adams Express Building, 183 to 187 Dearborn-st. BEST & McCORD, agents, R. 40.

TO RENT—IN THE MASON BUILDING, 94 Washington-st., spacious offices, excellent light, vaults, steam, elevator; low rents. G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Agent, Room 33.

TO RENT—A FINE SINGLE OFFICE IN THE Home Insurance Building at $25 a month. Inquire at Room 801.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts., 44x 80 ft.; steam heat and elevator service; power if desired. L. H. PRENTICE CO., 203 and 205 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS STORE OR WAREhouse, 20,000 sq. ft., with elevator service; power if desired. 46 and 48 W. Monroe-st., between Canal and Clinton. F. C. WELLS, 116 S. Clinton.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE PARK Ridge (brick) Hotel at Park Ridge, 30 minutes out on C. & N. W. Ry.; easy terms to good party. Address H 432, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

SPECIAL SALE—SHOP WORN AND SECOND hand bicycles; all styles and sizes; now is your chance; great bargains; see the new Union; finest on earth. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$150 BICYCLE, $40 CASH. 435 41st-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE OR DIVINE HEALING—advice free; business and finances successfully treated. MRS. DR. KOLLOCK, 376 Dearborn-av.

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STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Lahn, Sat., Mrch. 17, 2 pm | Ems, Sat., March 31, 6 am
Spree, Tue., Mch. 20, 9 am | Havel...Tue, Apr. 3, 7 am
Aller, Tue., Mch. 27, 9 am | Saale....Sat., Apr. 7, 9 am
SPRING SAILINGS, 1894.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Spree......Tues., April 17	Ems.........Sat., May 26
Aller......Sat., April 21	Havel......Tues., May 29
Lahn......Tues., April 24	Saale......Sat., June 2
Ems......Sat., April 28	Trave......Tues., June 5
Havel......Tues., May 1	Elbe......Sat., June 9
Saale......Sat., May 5	Spree......Tues., June 12
Trave......Tues., May 8	Aller......Sat., June 16
Elbe......Sat., May 12	Lahn......Tues., June 19
Spree......Tues., May 15	Ems......Sat., June 23
Aller......Sat., May 19	Havel......Tues., June 26
Lahn......Tues., May 22	Kaiser......(W.I.) June 30

Winter prices until sailing of April 28.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.

Kaiser......Mar. 17, 7 am	Werra......Apr. 28, 10 am
Werra......Mar. 24, 9 am	Fulda......May 12, 10 am
Fulda......Apr. 7, 9 am	Kaiser......May 26, 9 am
Kaiser......Apr. 21, 9 am	Werra......June 2, 9 am

Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE, Established 1840. "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA." The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA." 520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 12 HRS., 7 MIN. The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment. Spring and Summer sailings as follows:
"LUCANIA," April 7, May 5, June 2, June 30.
"UMBRIA," April 14, May 12, June 9, July 7.
"CAMPANIA," April 21, May 19, June 16, July 14.
"ETRURIA," April 28, May 26, June 23, July 21.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Berlin......March 21, 6 am | Chester......April 7, 5 pm
New York...Mch 28, 10 am | Ber.in......April 11, 8 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL. Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Rhynland...Mch. 21, 5 am | Noordland. Apr. 4, 3:30 pm
Westernland. Mh. 28, 10 am | Waesland...Apr. 11, 10 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Aug. Victoria......March 29 | Furst Bismarck......May 17
Furst Bismarck...April 12 | Columbia......May 24
Columbia......April 19 | Augusta Victoria..May 31
Augusta Victoria...May 3 | Normannia......June 5
Normannia......May 10 | Furst Bismarck...June 12
Hamburg-American Packet Co. General Passage offices: 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS. EVERY SATURDAY. Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

EUROPEAN BOOKINGS—EXCEPTIONAL FACILities for all classes on all transatlantic lines. Excursion with SPECIAL TRAIN through Europe April 7. Northern and Central Europe and LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN June 26. Agency of Raymond & Whitcomb, 103 Clark-st., S. E. Corner Washington.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS, 1894—SEND FOR illustrated programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am, * 6:30 pm, *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am, * 9:30 am, * 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm, ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am, * 6:40 am
Dubuque	* 6:15 pm	¶ 9:40 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm, ‡ 8:00 pm, ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am, ¶ 7:00 am, ¶ 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am, * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am, † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	† 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	9:40 pm

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm, * 6:30 pm, *10:30 pm, *10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm, * 8:15 am, * 9:30 am, * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am, * 6:30 pm, *10:15 pm	† 8:00 am, * 9:30 am, * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	§ 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	*11:30 am, * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm, * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm, * 5:00 pm, † 3:00 am	† 1:15 pm, *10:05 am, * 7:35 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 8:00 am, * 8:00 pm	* 9:45 pm, * 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., †7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., ‡2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. § Sun. only

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 1:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	* 4:45 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:40 am	† 9:50 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee Passenger	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:30 pm	†10:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvnwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	† 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS! DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES! Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm, *10:40 pm	* 7:15 am, *10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 5:00 pm, *10:40 pm	*10:05 am, * 7:15 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x10:40 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	† 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	*3:45 pm	*11:05 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Feb. 11, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 2:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. and I. R. R.	† 4:00 pm	† 5:30 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Sag., Bay City & Grand Rapids Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:40 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 6:25 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	‡ 7:00 am
Fast New York Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 2:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡ 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
New York Express	‡11:30 pm	‡ 6:45 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st., and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 8:40 pm	8:15 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD.

MANY SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Idle Money More than Plentiful but Seeking Profitable Investment—Outside Buyers, However, Still Slow to Take Hold of Either Stocks or Produce—Large Cash Business Encourages Wheat Traders—Cables Indifferent but Exports and Milling Demand Better.

Nothing would do more to restore confidence and good feeling than a continuance of the weather of last week. Consumption of all sorts of staples is stimulated as evidenced by reports from distributing points. There is a gradual exhaustion of goods in stock, and the natural force of demand must soon compel the resumption of industries. Clearing-house records are still far below those of last year, but with the lower level of prices bank clearings are not a fair test of the business movement. Railroad earnings continue to make a fair showing, but as yet this is a result of strict economy in operation rather than an indication of reviving traffic. The railroad situation on the whole is more promising than it has been for some time. Progress is being made with the various plans under way and reorganization rather than wrecking appears to be the order of the day.

Sterling exchange quotations remain up to the gold shipment point, and a shipment of $1,250,000 was made last Saturday. Bankers found considerable difficulty in explaining the movement in sterling from a trade balance point of view. It is much more satisfactory to assume the quotations as a basis and to explain the scarcity of bills on conditions aside from the mere trade balance. The published statements of imports and exports of the country show a balance of trade in our favor much greater than it was a year ago. In these figures no account is taken of payments of interest on securities held in Europe or of principal on stocks and bonds returned by European holders. The scarcity of bills of exchange, the consequent high quotations, and gold exports simply mean that the country is paying up its obligations abroad. One of the recent favorable signs of the times has been the buying of American securities in London. The effect of the passage of the Bland bill on European buyers of securities has been feared, as they are sensitive on anything pertaining to silver legislation. The Treasury gold reserve, which it was predicted would be depleted as a result of the government bond issue, still remains intact. A continuance of London buying of securities and the favorable trend in trade movement will take care of the question of gold exports and high sterling rates.

For the eight months ending with February the exports of merchandise were $638,864,813 against $586,873,360 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, while the imports were only $420,185,261 against $557,073,919 the preceding year, leaving a balance of trade in our favor the last eight months of $218,679,552 against $29,799,441 the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Reserves of idle capital at various financial centers continue to be uncomfortably large, and local bankers complain of inactivity. The Bank of England discount rate remains at 2 per cent, the low point, and the reserve to liability is still above 60 per cent. A large increase in loans was the most favorable feature of the New York bank statement. It was offset, however, by a still greater increase in the deposits of New York banks. To the remarkable ease of the money market here and in New York is no doubt due some of the advance in securities. The public, however, is not in any of the stock markets, and the support given stocks is almost entirely from room traders. In the local market the cable railway stocks have been steady and firm, and the action of the market has been transferred to the elevated stocks. Alley "L" opened at 26⅞ on Monday, with Lake Street Elevated at 22¾. They gradually sold together until Wednesday 23⅝ was the common quotation. They then gradually drew apart and closed on Saturday at 27½ and 24¾ respectively. Diamond Match was the most active of the industrial stocks, and was quite erratic in its movement. The Canal and Dock report made public last week was satisfactory and justified the recent advance in the stock quotations. The local market for bonds has been dull and without features.

In the wheat market nearly everything has revolved around the actual movement and the cash demand. Traders accepted the government report as best they could and turned their attention to the outlook for disposition, not so much of the reserves in farmers' hands, but of the great visible supply which is decreasing fairly. There is a distressing monotony in the tenor of the public and private advices which come from the other side of the ocean about lethargic markets and cheap offerings from Argentina, from Russia, and from India, but it is gratifying to note that in spite of this American wheat and flour are moving out of the country in a more liberal manner. For months the trade has longed for a big export demand and a big milling demand. At one time near the close of the week it seemed as though the last-named wish was about to be gratified, and sales to millers were surprisingly large. Should this continue and the visible supply be wittled down, as it surely must under a good milling and export demand, there ought to be a revival of speculative and investment buying. There is at present no concerted bull action. One by one the valiant warriors have given up the fight and retreated, until the buying is largely desultory and anything but forceful. A dozen or a hundred operators buy wheat in a small way, and when it shows a fractional advance all want to sell out at the same time, and the trade is not broad enough to absorb the offerings. The bears who have smiled with the sunshine of more than half of March are not yet out of the woods, and should remember that trying weather on winter wheat may be developed before the advent of early summer. At the moment, however, the crop outlook is promising and the majority of reports indicate a brilliant prospect for a good yield.

Coarse grains and provisions are relatively weaker than wheat. The bulls in corn and oats have been figuring on hub-deep country roads and meager marketings by farmers. Instead receipts are liberal and show no sign of a let-up. The shipping demand, especially for corn, has lost much of its snap, and prices at the close of the week were at the low point and the markets heavy. Packers have sold provisions and about the only buyers were the shorts. Present prices following the good break of the last few weeks of course show a profit for the shorts, and it now looks as though these have pretty well covered their lines. Many of them are inclined to put them out again, and the situation cannot be called strong.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

16000 AT&SF4s	74⅛@74⅜	1000 NYLE&Wf 5s cp.	80
40000 A T & S F 2d 3-4s ClassA	35⅝@36	5000 NP2d cp	85½
20000 A&Pgtd 4s	45⅜	39000 NPcn 5s	30½@30⅝
14000 CS1st gt	110	10000 NR of Cal 5s	92¼
72000 CNJgm5s	113	5000 OS gm 4s	45
4000 CB&Q cn 5s	104⅛	2000 OS1st	47
3000 CB&Qs: 5s	106½	7000 Or Im cn 5s	55½
5000 C&EI gen 5s	100½	52000 OSL6s	92@92⅜
26000 C&NP1st	46⅛@46⅜	10000 P&Rls pf in	37⅜
15000 C&NP1st tr.	46⅛@46⅜	5000 P & R 3d in	21
23000 C&NW30-yr db 5s	107½@108	4000 P&Rgm4s	77
15000 CRI&Pdb5s	93⅛@93½	10000 P&W1s	84½
2000 Ed El N Y 1st. 5s	103⅜@104	6000 R&D5s	67½
5000 E TV&Gcon g5s	93	12000 R&WPtr col 5s tr.	22½@22⅜
30000 H&TCgm 4s	65@66	5000 RGW1st	69@69½
1000 H&TCdb5s	93	1000 SLJ&GI 1st	62
8000 KP 1st cn	90@92	2000 SL&IM 5s	77
2000 K C 1st 4s	81	4000 SLK&NRE&R7s	103⅜
1000 K&DM 1st	95	5000 SPM&M 1st-con6s red to 4½	100⅜
2000 Laclede Gas 1st	85	5000 SP&NP6s	114
2000 L&WBM 5s	103½	5000 SA&AP4s	55⅜
1000 LE&Wcn5s	42½	10000 S&W1st	40½@41
2000 L&N-NO&M1s	115½	6000 T&NC con5s	90½
9000 LStL&Tcn5s	15	2000 T&P1st	78⅝
5000 MetE 1st	118½@118⅜	70000 T&P 2d	22½@22⅜
45000 MK&T2ds	43⅜@44	5000 UP c t 6s	91
3000 M&E 1sts	141½	1000 UPgld 6s col tr n.	91½
6500 NYC ex 4s	102½@103	19000 Va fund deb2-3 of 1991	58⅜
3000 NYC1stcp	125	22000 Va 6s def tr r st.	7⅛@7⅜
7000 NYC&StL 4s	99⅜@99⅜	6000 Wab 1st 5s	104⅞
8000 NYO&Wrf4s	83@83½	1000 WSgtd4s	103⅜
0000 N Y O &W cn 5s	109	11000 WNY&P2d	19½@19⅜
9000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	85		

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Mining stock quotations: Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.15; Deadwood, 60c; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, 55c; Homestake, $11.00; Mexican, $1.45; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $2.50; Plymouth, 20c; Sierra Nevada, $1.15; Standard, $1.05; Union Consolidated, 80c; Yellow Jacket, 55c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quick Silver, $2.00; do preferred, $15.50; Bulwer, 10c.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Atlantic, $11.00; Butte & Boston, $10.25; Centennial, $4.50; Franklin, $18.50; Kearsarge, $8.00; Osceola, $26.50; Quincy, $130.00; Tamarack, $165.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17.—Alta, 10c; Belcher, 75c; Best & Belcher, $1.75; Bodie Consolidated, 10c; Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 45c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.35; Crown Point, 60c; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, 60c; Mexican, $1.65; Ophir, $2.60; Potosi, 90c; Savage, 50c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Union Consolidated, 95c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 75c.

THE LIST IS LOWER.

Wheat Poorly Supported and Coarse Grains Weak Under Big Receipts.

Taken as a whole there was more than the usual Saturday business in grain and provisions, but at the expense of prices. Wheat was depressed through the fine weather, the dropping off of cash buying, and the reports of a cargo afloat being out of condition. Corn declined under the liberal estimate for today and the selling of provisions was better than the buying.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Friday.		Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.	
Mch$	56⅛@	....$	56⅛@	56⅛$	....@	56⅛
May	58½@	.....	58⅛@	58⅛	....@	58⅛
July	60 @	60⅛	60 @	60⅝	....@	60

CORN.

	Closed Friday.		Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.	
Mch$	35⅜@	....$	34⅞@	35⅜$	....@	35⅛
May	37⅜@	.....	36⅜@	37⅜	....@	36⅞
July	38⅛@	.....	37½@	38⅜	....@	37⅞

OATS.

May$	30⅜@	...$	29⅛@	30⅝$	30 @	30⅛
July	28⅝@	.....	27½@	28⅛	....@	27½

MESS PORK.

Mch$	10.87½@	.....$10.67½@10.70	$	....@10.70
May	10.95 @	..... 10.72½@10.95		....@10.75
July	11.02½@	..... 10.77½@11.02½		....@10.80

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Mch$	6.62½@	...$ 6.45 @ 6.47½$		....@ 6.47½
May	6.57½@	..... 6.40 @ 6.60		....@ 6.42½
July	6.55 @	..... 6.40 @ 6.57½		....@ 6.40

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Mch$	5.62½@	.....$ 5.52½@	$	....@ 5.52½
May	5.65 @ 5.67½	5.55 @ 5.67½		....@ 5.57½
July	5.67½@	..... 5.55 @ 5.67½		....@ 5.57½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 74⅛	$ 77⅛	$ 73⅜
No. 2 corn	41⅛	43⅜	44⅛
No. 2 oats	....	32⅜	32⅛
Mess pork	....	17.72½	....
Lard	....	12.25	11.40
Short ribs	....	10.17½	....

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Cotton, Oil, and Grain, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, March 17.—GRAIN—Receipts, 1,300 bu; sales, 550,000 bu; No. 2 red opened firmer on the large exports for the week and steadier cables, but later reacted on unfavorable reports of clearances from this port; May, 62¼@62 7-16c; July, 64½@64⅝c; December, 69⅞c. Corn—Receipts, 3,300 bu; sales, 110,000 bu; No. 2 weaker on fears of larger receipts West and on the continued fine weather; May, 42½@42⅝c; July, 43 3-16@43⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 74,600 bu; No. 2 dull and easier; track white State, 38@42c; track white Western, 38@42c.

BUTTER—Receipts, 4,300 pkgs; firm and active; State dairy, 14@21c; State creamery, 14@17c, old; Western dairy, 12@15c; Western creamery, 15@22½c; Elgin, 22½c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 1,900 pkgs; steady; State, large, 9@12c; small, 10½@13c; part skims, 3½@10c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Lower; State and Pennsylvania, 15@15¼c; Western, 14@14¼c; Southern, 13@14¼c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; all ports, $5.10@5.15.

COTTON—Futures closed steady; sales, 41,100 bales; March, 7.36c; April, 7.37c; May, 7.45c; June, 7.52c; July, 7.58c; August, 7.63c; September, 7.59c; October, 7.63c; November, 7.66c; December, 7.73c.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.—GRAIN—Wheat opened active, ⅛c higher, but soon fell back on selling, closing ⅛c bid less than yesterday's close; No. 2 red, cash, 53⅝c; March, 53⅛c; May, 55c; July, 56⅛c. Corn ran down ⅛@⅛c on the fine weather. No. 2 mixed, cash and March, 33⅜c; May, 34⅛c; July, 35c. Oats weak, ⅜@⅛c lower; No. 2, cash and March, 30⅛c; May, 30⅝c; July, 26⅝c. Rye, No. 2, bid, 48c, East Side. Barley strong but nothing doing. Flaxseed, $1.33. Cloverseed better at $7.50@8.50.

Toledo, O., March 17.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2, cash and March, 57c; May, 58⅞c; July, 60⅝c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2, cash, 37c; No. 3, 36½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 32c. No. 2 white, 34c. Rye—Dull; cash, 49½c bid. CLOVERSEED—Steady; prime cash and March, $5.42½; April, $5.32½; October, $4.75. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; rye, 700 bu; cloverseed, 643 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; rye, 500 bu; cloverseed, 1,905 bags.

Baltimore, Md., March 17.—GRAIN—Wheat Quiet and easy; spot and month, 59⅜@60c; April and May, 61¼@61½c; June and July, 62¾c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 56c bid. Corn weak; spot and month, 41@41¼c; April, 41⅛@41⅜c; May, 41⅞@42½c; steamer mixed, 40½c bid. Oats inactive; No. 2 white Western, 38½@39c; No. 2 mixed Western, 36½@37c.

Kansas City, Mo., March 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 hard, 49c; No. 2 red, 53½@54¼c. Corn ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 31½c; No. 2 white, 32¼@32½c. Oats ½@1c lower; No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

Peoria, Ill., March 17.—GRAIN—Corn easier; No. 2, 35¼c; No. 3, 33½c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 white, 30½@31c. Rye, nothing doing. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, basis $1.15. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 59,500 bu; oats, 104,500 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 2,800 bu. Shipments—Corn, 21,450 bu; oats, 63,800 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; barley, 1,400 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., March 17.—TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.10; soft and virgin, $1.80.

CONDITION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

Prices at the Close in London—Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LONDON, March 17—2 p. m.—Closing—Consols for money, 99 9-16; consols for the account, 99 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 70; Erie, 18⅛; Erie 2ds, 87¼; Illinois Central, 95; Mexican ordinary, 16¼; St. Paul common, 65⅛; New York Central, 103¾; Pennsylvania, 52⅛; Reading, 11⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 54¼.

Bar silver, 27 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1⅜ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1 5-16 per cent, and for three months' bills 1⅜ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today is £5,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—GRAIN—Closing, wheat dull; holders offer moderately; No. 2 red winter, 4s 10d. Corn firm; supply poor; new mixed, 3s 10d. Futures firm, holders offer sparingly; March, 3s 10¼d; April, 3s 9d; May, 3s 8½d. LARD—Quiet, supply poor; 37s 6d; futures, holders not offering. FLOUR—Dull, holders offering moderately; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 9d. PROVISIONS—Pork easy; supply in excess of demand; prime mess Western, 70s.

PARIS, March 17.—Three per cent rentes 98f 90c for the account.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Saturday's Cattle Prices Without Marked Change—Hogs Go Higher.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 12	14,084	158	30,971	12,006
Tuesday, March 13	4,175	688	25,258	14,379
Wed'sday, March 14	12,494	160	36,674	13,859
Thursday, March 15	12,950	132	27,524	9,053
Friday, March 16	5,756	75	19,276	3,751
Saturday, March 17.	700	40	8,500	5,500
Total	50,159	1,253	148,203	58,548
Previous week	53,241	1,077	111,915	52,225
Cor. week 1893	52,663	1,816	83,154	50,224
Cor. week 1892	58,374	2,054	183,386	38,347
Shipments—				
Monday, March 12	3,910	....	13,200	1,007
Tuesday, March 13.	1,480	18	9,237	1,092
Wed'sday, March 14	4,222	3	12,911	152
Thursday, March 15	5,420	....	11,062	387
Friday, March 16	2,929	20	9,321	282
Saturday, March 17.	1,000	....	4,500	2,500
Total	17,961	41	60,231	5,420
Previous week	20,476	90	44,901	3,745
Cor. week 1893	18,584	31	38,506	10,644
Cor. week 1892	24,160	....	80,131	9,964

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	50,100	148,200	58,500
Kansas City	25,000	48,800	7,500
Omaha	12,700	27,500	6,000
St. Louis	9,000	25,000	5,000
Totals	96,800	249,500	77,000
Previous week	109,500	224,100	77,100
Two weeks ago	104,400	330,100	92,000
Cor. week 1893	94,800	144,800	67,700
Cor. week 1892	94,100	266,600	53,000
Cor. week 1891	95,400	310,000	65,700
Cor. week 1890	100,000	219,000	58,000

CATTLE—The run Saturday was small, hardly enough to make a market. The demand absorbed the limited offerings early in the day and prices were without marked change. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$4.70@5.00
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.00@4.65
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs	3.30@4.00
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.10@3.60
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	2.85@3.20
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.45@3.15
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.25@2.50
Inferior to good canning cows	1.50@2.20
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.	2.50@3.70
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@5.50
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs	2.50@3.80
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.90@2.65

HOGS—Trade was active to the extent of the offerings and lightweights sold 5c higher, while heavy and mixed averaged steady at Friday's closing quotations. Heavy sold at $4.20@4.65, bulk $4.50@4.60; mixed, $4.40@4.65, bulk, $4.55@4.60; light, $4.45@4.71, bulk $4.65@4.70; pigs, $4.25@4.60, bulk $4.50@4.60.

SHEEP—An active demand prevailed, but offerings were comparatively small. The few on sale sold at full former prices and the finish was strong. Exporters bought about 1,000 head fed Westerns, averaging 123@140 lbs, at $3.75@4.00. Native sheep, averaging 65@114 lbs, sold at $2.40@3.80, and lambs, 48@82 lbs, at $3.25@4.15.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200; shipments, 1,200. Market nominal. Native steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $3.25@3.60; cows, 1,300 lbs, $2.60. HOGS—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 2,700. Market dull, closing the week 30@40c below last week's close. Top price for medium heavy, $4.60; mixed, $4.25@4.50; rough light, $3.75. SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, none. Market strong; fed yearlings, $3.75; good mixed, $3.50@3.60; choice Texans, $3.15@3.25.

Kansas City, Mo., March 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,400. Market steady. Shipping steers, $3.80@4.40; native cows, $1.90@2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.85@3.60; bulls, $2.10@2.85. HOGS—Receipts, 4,800; shipments, 1,100. Market 5@10c lower; bulk, $4.30@4.35; heavies, packers', and mixed, $4.30@4.35; lights, Yorkers, and pigs, $4.25@4.40. SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Market about steady.

Sioux City, Ia., March 17.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; yesterday, 984; shipments, 242; 10c lower; $4.30@4.42½; bulk, $4.45. CATTLE—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 171; shipments, 279; steady; feeders, $2.50@3.15; yearlings, $2.25@3.00; cows, $1.25@2.40; bulls and oxen, $1.50@2.50.

Omaha, Neb., March 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; market steady to strong; steers, $2.75@4.25; cows, $1.50@3.00; feeders, $2.60@3.40. HOGS—Receipts, 3,700; slow, weak to 5c lower; light and mixed, $4.40@4.50; heavy, $4.35@4.45. SHEEP—Receipts, 250; firm; $2.25@3.25; lambs, $2.75@3.75.

GAS STOCK FLICKERS.

IT GOES UP AND DOWN ON WALL STREET DURING THE WEEK.

Although It Opens with Marked Buoyancy It Closes Weak—Bears Profess to Be Expecting a Bad Break—Prejudice Against Chicago a Factor—Deal Formed to Give Whisky a Boom—Conservative Financiers Confident Cleveland Will Veto the Bland Bill.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—The week just closed has had encouragement in it only for those who have been on the bull side of the stock market. Two or three stocks have shown weakness, but none have gone down in any substantial way. One of the disappointing stocks has been Chicago Gas. It opened for the week with some show of buoyancy and scored a sharp advance, but at the close of the week it is weak, and bears on it are strutting their belief that a further bad break is close at hand. One of these days there may be a disclosure of some of the inside matters in the Wall street end of the gas deal which will make a long list of folks very weary. There is no question about the company making money—a good deal of money, a surplus above the dividends it pays. Neither is there any question about the bright prospects of the territory in which it is doing business—for however much the cheap critics of Chicago may be noisy, there is a progressiveness in the city that sets wholly at naught all the idle strictures and prophecies which are heard. Yet it needs only a whisper about opposition Aldermen or of adverse local courts to stampede Wall street into what is almost a panic in the stock.

This sort of thing is the result of a long campaign of preaching on the part of people who do not like Chicago and who are ever alert to hammer away at the hustling city. So far as the real controllers of the Chicago Gas company are concerned it is probable that there are now few interests of a speculative character at stake. It is certain that the people who are most heavily interested in the property as investors have been lately adding to their lines of stock holding, and this they have done on official knowledge of what the company is earning and what its prospects are. They have made no disguise of what they have been personally doing and this fact has enabled the cheap critics of the street to sneer that frankness is always a trap. As a matter of fact it is likely to be shown in the end that any such theories are wholly unwarranted. For the reason that strenuous efforts are being made to depress the price of the stock it is apparently the purpose of the company's insiders to hold aloof and let the market drift unrestrained, but in the end there is reason to expect that there will be a sharp reaction with a rally, which will teach bears on Chicago that it is a trifle dangerous to speculate recklessly in a stock so far away from Wall street.

Deal to Boom Whisky.

Whisky trust stock has been conspicuous all the week, but it has not fluctuated in any notable way. It is stated among inside interests that all the vexed questions in dispute between the trust and the distributing companies have been settled, but to the outsider a different tale is told. It is stated to that crowd that there has not only been no settlement but that none is possible. The truth in the matter is probably that a settlement has been made and that arrangements are about completed to try to boost the stock's quotations, but there are speculative reasons for the present which induce denials. It can be stated on the highest authority that a deal has been made with one of the principal manipulators of the Stock Exchange to go into the stock and begin operations intended to lift the stock into activity and buoyancy. Perhaps the inside clique has not yet accumulated all the stock which it wants but the fact of the deal is not open to any doubt. I have every highest official warrant for the statement. Of course, it is not improbable that circumstances will be created to convey the impression that the old fight is still out, but it will be foolish for any observant person to be duped by such a scheme. If the adopted plan works it will only be a little while before urgent efforts will be at hand to try to lift the stock's price high enough to let insiders out of the bargain they made in loading up some months ago when the quotation was considerably higher than it is now. It would not be strange, all conditions in the general market being favorable, if the manipulators were able to twist the price upward materially.

Of the general stock market there is not much to be said but what is favorable. The market is still narrow and there are some signs of a reaction being about due, but it is indisputable that there have been developments during the last week which have been encouraging and helpful. The passage of the seigniorage bill by the Senate and the persistent rumors that the President will let it become a law have gone some distance toward dampening the street's courage, but it is only fair to say that the rank and file of the conservatives in the financial community do not expect anything else than a veto.

We hear from some quarters that the adoption by the President of the bill will be of good effect for the reason that the public would construe it as inflation and would go in to load up with stocks on the theory that more currency will mean more active business. This sort of talk comes only from people who are loaded up with securities and to whom naturally everything must be a bull argument. Much Dick Turpin legislation by Congress just now will not be needed to obstruct reviving business, nor, indeed, will much be needed to give us more experiences of the sort which last summer Mr. Cleveland was pleased to call an object lesson.

Another Monetary Conference.

Indications are in sight suggesting that an international monetary conference may soon be convened. The former silver conference did not bring much glory or profit of any sort to our country, but things have changed since then, and this time it is probable that America will be able to do some dictating. Some other nation will have to call the conference this time, and we will attend by invitation and because we are wanted—because our presence and coöperation are necessary—and not because we have occasion, as formerly, for nervousness. Therefore, the next conference is likely to have far more important results than previous efforts in the same direction, and it would not be strange, in fact, if out of the next movement of the international conferrees something would come which would warrant a good deal of a national jubilee and incidentally lead the way for an old-fashioned bull market. It is certain that powerful interests are at work to make a new conference a certainty. It is quite possible, too, that something in that direction may come quickly.

Progress is being made on a long list of important organizations. In this there is reason for encouragement. This week we have had news of the completion of certain arrangements which have held back the National Cordage reorganization, and as a result the cordage stocks are both up several points. It is so with a number of other similarly situated stocks, and it will require only a slight signal of betterment to induce Wall street in its discounting mood to go in and lift various quotations. The Vanderbilts are in the market. There is the usual effect to disguise the fact, but it is certain that the leaders in the recent activity and rise have been the chief members of that millionaire party. They have lifted Lake Shore and Northwest and have scared the bears out of New York Central. Now there are indications that they are putting their closest friends into Canada Southern and Michigan Central. One block of 5,000 shares of Canada Southern was shipped abroad on one of yesterday's steamers. While the coming week will probably be a good deal backed up by rumors and counter-rumors as to what the President will do with the Bland bill there is a likelihood of profit for all purchases made on the market's reaction.

H. ALLAWAY.

BRAZILIAN SECURITIES ON THE RISE.

Condition of the London Money Market During the Last Week.

LONDON, March 18.—During the last week money was in fair demand in connection with the settlement at the Stock Exchange. Discount was drooping. Bills were scarce, holders awaiting lower terms, which seem inevitable directly the government dividends are released. Business at the Stock Exchange was restricted. No revival was expected until after Easter. The tone, however, was good, and the movements were mostly upward. The demand for investments securities continues keen. The chief feature of the speculative markets was the rise in Brazilian national securities, which advanced 4⅜. There was an equal advance in the various Brazilian railway issues. Rio exchange, however, has not recovered, owing to disorganized business and anxiety regarding the situation in the State of Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Argentine securities were well favored. Other low-priced South American issues advanced on good purchases. American railroad securities were strongly supported from the beginning of the week until Thursday, when prices dropped, but there was a partial recovery Saturday. Louisville and Nashville showed the largest advance, the rise being 2¾. All the other American railroad securities rose from ⅛ to 1⅜. Canadian Pacific was 1⅝ higher. The securities of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada showed an average rise of ⅜.

CAUSE OF GRAVITATION IS UNKNOWN.

Col. S. E. Tillman Gives Several Speculations Regarding the Mystery.

"The offer of a prize in the January number of the *Cosmopolitan* for something new and scientifically valuable in regard to gravitation forcibly suggests the limits of our knowledge in this direction. There are no effects in nature with which we are more familiar than those of gravitation, but the cause of gravitation is entirely unknown to us. The general attraction between masses which we designate as gravitation is universally recognized, the laws under which it acts are well known, but we are entirely ignorant of the means of its action. We do not even know whether the attraction is resident in the masses themselves or in some medium which surrounds them," writes Col. S. E. Tillman.

"We know that Newton himself pronounced as absurd the idea that matter could act at a distance, through vacuous space, upon other matter. He looked to a universally diffused medium for the mechanism of gravitation. He showed that if the pressure of this medium increased as we recede from dense bodies according to a certain rate the law of gravitation would result. He was unable to suggest an explanation for the supposed variation in pressure of the medium, and accordingly left the cause of gravitation untouched. Le Sage, the Swiss philosopher, attempted to fix a cause for gravitation by assuming space to be filled with innumerable atoms flying in all directions. These atoms he called ultra-mundane, because he supposed them to come from the outer universe. A single body would be bombarded by these atoms equally on all sides, but two or more bodies would partially screen each other, so that the bombardment would be less on the sides of each body next to the other and greater on the sides farther away; consequently the bodies would be forced toward each other by the excess of bombardment on their outer sides. Under this hypothesis the corpuscular pounding necessary to produce the gravitation effects of matter is so great that the entire planetary system would be melted from the excessive heat produced. Hooke, the contemporary of Newton, attempted to assign the cause of gravitation to waves propagated in the surrounding medium. It has since been shown that in fluid motion the average pressure is least where the average motion is greatest, so that bodies immersed in the fluid would be drawn toward the center of gravitation. Sir William Thomson, by making certain assumptions in regard to the medium of space, and some very highly improbable suppositions in regard to matter, was enabled to deduce from them one of the laws of gravitation.

"The above may be said to be the only hypotheses which make any advance toward the explanation of gravitation. Of these that of Le Sage is the only one sufficiently developed to be even discussed. We have the high authority of the late Prof. J. Clerk Maxwell for the statement that the progress toward solution of the problem has been almost imperceptible since the time of Newton. He also says that the science-producing value of the efforts made to answer the question is not to be measured by the prospect they afford of ultimately yielding a solution, but by the effect in stimulating investigations of nature."

SHOULD LET THE OFFICE SEEK THE MAN

Col. Blanton Duncan Gives Ignatius Donnelly Some Figures to Consider.

The following letter from Col. Blanton Duncan (Dem.) to Ignatius Donnelly (Pop.), editor of the new Populist newspaper at St. Paul, will be found interesting:

The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, editor of the *Representative*, St. Paul, Minn.: The next Congress can now be definitely estimated, from the data already shown. It will be 28 Republican over all and a plurality of 56 over the Democrats. By States it will foot up:

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
Alabama	7	....	2
Arkansas	5	....	1
California	1	6	....
Colorado	....	....	2
Connecticut	1	3	....
Delaware	....	1	....
Florida	2	....	....
Georgia	7	....	4
Idaho	....	1	....
Illinois	8	14	....
Indiana	4	9	....
Iowa	1	10	....
Kansas	1	4	3
Kentucky	8	3	....
Louisiana	6	....	....
Maine	....	4	....
Maryland	4	2	....
Massachusetts	2	11	....
Michigan	2	10	....
Minnesota	1	5	1
Mississippi	7	....	....
Missouri	11	4	....
Montana	....	1	....
Nebraska	....	4	2
Nevada	....	....	1
New Hampshire	....	2	....
New Jersey	2	6	....
New York	11	23	....
North Carolina	4	2	3
North Dakota	....	1	....
Ohio	5	16	....
Oregon	....	1	1
Pennsylvania	5	24	....
Rhode Island	4	1	2
South Carolina	4	1	2
South Dakota	....	2	....
Tennessee	6	3	1
Texas	11	....	2
Vermont	....	2	....
Virginia	8	....	2
Washington	....	1	1
West Virginia	2	2	....
Wisconsin	2	8	....
Wyoming	....	1	....
Totals	136	192	28

By States the Republicans will have 22; Democrats, 12; Populists, 2; divided, 8.

This will be of no consequence, as the Presidential election, from present indications, would result 269 Republicans, 130 Democrats, Populists 38. (June 24, 1892, I placed the vote and so published it, and wrote to Cleveland—273 Democrats, 140 Republicans, 31 Populists.) So one brief year of autocracy and misgovernment by G. Cleveland has made sure a reversal of that vote which the people gave in 1892 under their misplaced confidence that he and his associates would carry out the pledges which were made in obedience to the commands issued in Chicago by the National Democratic convention.

The Senate will stand in March, 1897, 46 Republicans, 36 Democrats, 2 Populists, 4 doubtful.

The People's party, in its brief career, has had as signal evidence of perjury and treason as either of the others. And this will continue until the old rule is again enforced of letting "the office seek the man." Yours truly,

BLANTON DUNCAN.

Los Angeles, March 5.

BETA THETA PI FRATERNITY WILL DINE.

Chicago Alumni to Honor of John I. Covington of New York.

The Chicago Alumni of the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity will give a reception and dinner in honor of John I. Covington of New York City at the Union League club March 30. Mr. Covington is an alumnus of the first chapter of the fraternity established at Oxford, O. The attendance on that occasion will include members of the fraternity from New York to Colorado. Frank H. Scott of the Chicago bar will act as toastmaster, and the speakers of the evening will be Charles F. Beach, the New York lawyer, Dr. Thaddeus A. Reamy of Cincinnati, Willis O. Robb of Columbus, O., and Delos P. Phelps of Monmouth, Ill., recently appointed Subtreasurer at Chicago. The Reception committee for the evening will be composed of John S. Miller, the Rev. D. C. Marquis, Dr. John M. Dodson, A. D. Rich, Dr. W. W. Jaggard, Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury, Henry S. Boutell, Otto Gresham, Francis W. Shepardson, Henry S. Osborne, John Hitt, and O. R. Brouse of Rockford. The following committee has in charge the arrangements for the occasion: T. M. Baxter, J. C. Lewis, Brode B. Davis, W. Treese Smith, J. A. Burhans, Philip R. Shumway, Frank O. Lowden, W. A. Hamilton, H. R. Smith, C. S. Tomlinson, and William D. Fullerton.

A Change of Sentiment.

Mrs. Henry Peck—"Bah! I only married you because I pitied you when no one else thought anything about you."

Mr. Henry Peck (dejectedly)—"Well, every one pities me now!"—*Puck.*

TO REFORM FOOTBALL.

JOHN S. WHITE MAKES A NUMBER OF CAREFUL SUGGESTIONS.

He Predicts the Extinction of the Sport Inside of Three Years Unless Something Is Done to Take the Present Roughness Out of It—Where Skill Should Tell Rather than Mere Brawn—Rules More Favorable to Weaker Teams—Too Much Professionalism Now.

A great deal has been written in the newspapers during the last two months for and against the American game of football. Its warmest exponents contend, with much justice, that there is no game which affords anything like the discipline which football does in the way of cultivating all the muscles of the body, in engendering courage, endurance, and equanimity of spirit under provocation. Its enemies picture it as the most brutal and degrading of our modern sports, to be placed in the same category with bull fights and the prize ring; they contend that it is dangerous to life and limb; that it has degenerated from football into a hand-to-hand fight, in which the pig-skin is simply the label to show which man is to be knocked down, and, for all the value it has as a ball, it might just as well be a pound of candy or a Japanese doll, says John S. White in the *Cosmopolitan.*

The true estimate of the game lies somewhere between these two extremes. I should be sorry to see this pastime disappear from the list of our American school and college sports; but, unless something is done before another season to eliminate the dangerous elements, as well as other evils which have crept in, the sport is doomed to extinction within three years. I should like to see it made a game in which every schoolboy could participate with pleasure and profit, for no game has ever yet been invented which is capable of doing so much for strengthening the lungs, toughening the sinews, and developing a spirit of manly courage in the player.

Changes in the Rules.

For these reasons I have some suggestions to make in the way of altering the rules, which experience has shown will go a long way toward accomplishing the desired results.

In the first place, two periods of forty-five minutes each make too long a game even for experienced and trained college men, and two innings are not nearly as good as four, nor nearly as fair; especially if the game be started on an afternoon when the wind is blowing with great velocity, as was true of the recent game between Harvard and Yale at Springfield, where the advantage of having the wind on one side during the first half vanishes as the wind goes down on the second half. I would suggest four innings of twenty minutes each for college games, and not over fifteen minutes each for any school games, with intervals of five minutes for rest.

Second—I would prohibit the practice of securing coachers from a distance at great expenditure of time and money to prepare the college elevens for their great annual battles, as it savors too much of professionalism and makes the contests not so much between the colleges as between the respective sets of coachers.

3. The greatest danger of injury in the game arises from the piling up of the entire eleven men upon the prostrate form of a runner on the opposite side who has been tackled and thrown. All this risk can be eliminated from the game by altering the rules so that when a man is tackled and definitely thrown the referee shall blow his whistle as a signal that the ball is "down," after which every man who throws himself upon the player with the ball shall penalize his side by the loss of five yards.

Space Between the Lines.

4. A large part of the exhaustion arising from the game is caused by the jostling of the men when lined up for play, each endeavoring to wear his opponent out, all of which foolery is to no purpose either as regards the science or the pleasure of the game. Alter the rules so that when the ball is put in play a man shall be offside (and therefore subject his eleven to the loss of five yards of distance) if he so much as touches the man opposite him; in other words there should be a space between the lines of players of two or three inches, so that the umpire can see disinctly between the lines until the ball is to be put into play. This would increase the scientific features of the game and render it more easily understood by the average spectator.

5. All the mass plays, known as the "flying wedges," should be eliminated from the game unless the number of men on a side be reduced from eleven to nine; and in any event, the danger of injury will remain far greater than the advantages to be gained from this system of play.

Kicking of a Goal.

6. Far too much importance is now given to the securing of a touch-down, and too little to the kicking of a goal. The severest, and, therefore, the most dangerous part of the play, and the one in which brute force tells most, is when the ball is near the goal line, and every possible effort is used to push it over for the touch-down. This counts four points, while the goal subsequently kicked counts but two. I would make the touch-down count two, and a goal, kicked after a touch-down, also two; but to make it more of a football game, to increase the cultivation of individual skill, and to make it, as it would be, far more interesting to the spectator, I would allow four points for a goal from the field, and permit any player to whom the ball may have been passed, on anyone who may be running with the ball (no matter how it came into his possession), to make a try for a goal from any point in the field, and not require that the kick should be a drop kick—that is, that the ball should touch the ground before the foot strikes it. This would make it possible for a weaker eleven to score frequently against a stronger and would give scope for the successful play of individuals in weaker teams whose efforts now are simply useless. If the scoring should thus become too rapid the amount of skill required to kick a goal could be increased by placing a second bar across the upright posts, to be at least twenty feet from the ground, so that the ball would have to be kicked through the opening to score a goal.

Interest of the Weaker Team.

7. As the game is now played, allowing a side to retain the ball if five yards are made in four "downs," an eleven which happens to be 10 per cent stronger than another utterly outclasses it, for the reason that when the ball is once in its possession it is simply impossible to wrest it away until a touch-down is secured. An extremely valuable improvement to the game can, therefore, be readily obtained, and the element of poor judgment on the part of the referee eliminated (there are not twenty really good referees or umpires of the game of football in America today) by permitting the side which has the ball to make only two downs between any two consecutive white lines. This would add interest at once to the game by causing the ball to change sides with much greater frequency. There would be no longer any question of poor judgment as to distance, because every football field is marked off with white lines five yards apart; and it would be perfectly clear, not only to any referee, but to any spectator, at what juncture the ball should properly be delivered from one side to the other; for, having crossed one white line the ball must be lost after two downs, unless it be carried beyond another. This would once more be a gain in the interest of the weaker team, and in all true sport such are the changes which are most welcome.

Allow No "Slugging."

8. The rule against "slugging" or rough play should be rigidly enforced by the umpire (possibly it will require two umpires, one for each side, to accomplish this), and a player who indulges in this sort of brutality ought to be instantly disqualified and sent from the field, and the substitute who takes his place should not be allowed to play in the same position. This would be such a handicap to the offending team, while not diminishing the number of its players, as eventually to eliminate rough play, at any rate after the first few experiences.

It seems to me that the college authorities have failed in their duty in the best interests of this splendid game in permitting the elevens to practice in vacation—another course which smacks of professionalism in exempting the players from any real college work during the football season, and in allowing great numbers of coachers—paid or not paid—to be called in from a distance. All this tends to give an abnormal importance to the contests of rival colleges which is pernicious and demoralizing for a hundred reasons. Speaking from the standpoint of the schools, whose spirit and course are so sensitive to the example set by the colleges, I prophesy with sorrow that unless action is taken, and that quickly, to regulate and improve the game along some such lines as suggested above, the game is doomed, and will shortly be forbidden by the authorities, as in the old days at Harvard in the sixties, when we met in response to the dictum of the faculty, and in sad procession filed to the "Delta" and buried the old, round, rubber ball once and for all.

SHATTERED DEMOCRATIC IDOL.

Cleveland Is Only Filled with Sawdust—Carl Schurz Disillusioned.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* Another iridescent dream has vanished.

One of the most interesting experiments which has ever been attempted in American politics is about to be abandoned by the persistent band of theorists who have for a decade been engaged in the effort to reincarnate a great political party.

The attempt to create a new soul and ingraft new principles on the body politic of the Democratic party by the transfusion of blood has proved a dismal failure, and the would-be reformers have apparently concluded to give up the herculean task.

During the last few months the scales seem to have dropped from the eyes of many of those who left the Republican party twelve years ago to join in a movement which would enable them to gain an influence sufficiently great to induce the Democratic party, then in the minority, to embrace their theories of political economics, in order that it might regain control of the government.

The overwhelming election of Grover Cleveland as Governor of the State of New York under conditions that were unusual and extraordinary gave an opportunity for the consummation of their lofty purpose. Mr. Cleveland was selected as the Moses to lead them into the promised land, and they forthwith proceeded to clothe him with all the attributes of a political savior. The devotion with which they chained themselves to the chariot wheels of his triumphal car was something almost sublime. With him they rode into power and for a time dominated the councils of the Democratic party and introduced their theories of political economics and compelled the party to accept them as dogma of political faith.

Mr. Cleveland was their prophet and oracle, and when he spoke no man need open his mouth.

But, alas for the stability of earthly expectations. The illusion is over. The idol is shattered and the leading exponent of their faith, through the medium of a powerful journal, has declared the "Democratic party" a failure—that it is no longer entitled to the confidence of the people; is weak, imbecile, and absurd in its administration, and that, saddest of all, Mr. Cleveland is largely responsible for these conditions.

Such is the statement that appeared in the leading editorial of *Harper's Weekly*, which has been the unswerving friend and counselor of the hopeful reformers who started in a decade ago to leave the impress of their principles upon the American Government.

The editorial is attributed to that eminent writer and acknowledged authority of these latter day reformers, Carl Schurz. Even the theories put forth by these earnest disciples of theoretical government have proved disappointing, and they have found that instead of persuading the party which they have espoused to accept them they have so inextricably mixed the old ideas with the new that helpless confusion has resulted.

The old leaders, restive and dissatisfied with the new innovations, have risen and asserted themselves, and the consequence has been that the party is drifting helplessly without any idea of where it stands or what direction it must take.

The indications point to the return to the Republican party of those who left in 1882 and 1884. The Democratic leaders who formerly had a voice in shaping its course will again take the helm. Between the upper and nether millstones Presideni Cleveland will fall, and the history of an extraordinary political experiment will have closed.

CARLYLE'S CAUSTIC REMARKS ON WAR.

The Hard-Headed Old Scotchman Speaks Right Out.

A correspondent has recently called attention to Carlyle's caustic remarks upon the subject: "What," he once wrote, "speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British Village of Dumdrudge, usually some 500 souls. From these, by certain 'natural enemies' of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say fifty able-bodied men; Dumdrudge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them; she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected; all dressed in red and shipped away at the public charges, some 2,000 miles, or say only to the south of Spain; and fed there till wanted. And now to that same spot, in the south of Spain, are fifty similar French artisans, all dressed in blue coats, from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending, till at length after infinite effort the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and fifty stands fronting fifty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word 'fire' is given, and they blow the lives out of one another, and, in place of 100 brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has 100 dead carcasses, which it must bury and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest. They lived far enough apart, were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe, there was even, unconsciously by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! Their Governors had fallen out, and instead of shooting one another, these great men had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot and be shot to death."

ILLINOIS WEATHER IN FEBRUARY.

Last Monthly Report of the Observer at Springfield.

The United States Weather Bureau makes the following report for Illinois for February, 1894: The mean atmospheric pressure for the month was 30.162 inches. The mean temperature, 26.5°, is 3.1° below the normal of the last nineteen years. The maximum temperature, 65°, was recorded at Palestine on the 9th; the minimum, 14° below zero, was recorded at Oswego on the 21st. The highest monthly mean was 36.8 at Golconda; the lowest monthly mean was 18.2 at Chemung. The monthly precipitation (rain and melted snow), 2.17 inches, is 0.89 inches below the normal of the last sixteen years. The greatest amount reported was 5.01 inches at Palestine; the least amount reported was 0.30 inches at Effingham. The summaries are as follows:

Monthly mean barometer	30.162
Monthly mean temperature	26.5
Highest temperature and date	65 on the 9th.
Lowest temperature and date	14 below zero on 21st.
Mean of maximum temperature	55.3
Mean of minimum temperature	0.4
Monthly mean, maximum and minimum temperature	26.4
Prevailing wind direction	N. W.
Average monthly precipitation	2.17

Average number of days upon which .01 inch or more rain or melted snow fell, 6.

Average number of clear days, 11; partly cloudy days, 7; cloudy days, 10.

Dates of solar halos, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, and 28th.

Dates of lunar halos, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 25th.

Dates upon which sleet fell, 2 and 12th.

Dates of fog, 7, 8, 9, 25, 27, and 28th.

Dates of frost, daily during month.

Dates of snow, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 25th.

Dates of thunderstorms, 8 and 17th.

Dates of parhelia, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24, 27, and 28th.

Dates of aurora, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25th.

Forsakes the Presbyterian Church.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 18.—The Rev. Dr. H. W. Ballantyne, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will accept the call to the First Congregational Church, Baltimore. Dr. Ballantyne's reasons are what he calls "a narrowing influence at work in the church." He is in favor of the revision of the confession of faith. He has been pastor of the Bloomfield church for twenty years.

Lottie Not Dancing Now.

Lottie Collins is still confined to her room in the Palmer House nursing her broken ankle. It will be several days before she will be able to leave her bed.

SAVED BY DR. KEELEY

FALLEN PREACHER RESTORED BY THE INEBRIETY CURE.

Southern Clergyman Says He Regards the Keeley Treatment as the Most Valuable Auxiliary of the Church—History of a Minister Supposed to Be Beyond Reformation Who Was Redeemed from Habitual Drunkenness—Scientific Method of Dealing with Inebriety.

The slowest men to recognize the merits of the Keeley cure are the parsons. They think drunkenness can only be cured by moral suasion and religious exhortation, and so believing they have thrown cold water on Dr. Keeley's method of dealing with it as a disease to be treated as other diseases by medication. There is one noted exception in the South—the Rev. George F. Degan, rector of the Church of the Advent in Nashville, Tenn. In a recent discourse on the Keeley cure of inebriety, among other things he said:

When it became definitely established that drunkenness was a disease and could be permanently cured, the appetite for liquor actually destroyed, and a man who had been its slave once more placed upon the same footing with other men who had never felt its power, a new hope dawned upon the world. Dr. Keeley made it possible for the Christian minister to deal with a drinking man in exactly the same way and with the same chance of success that he had with any other class of men.

Now there are some good people who have been working in the temperance cause for years who will have nothing to do with this Keeley movement, because it does not bring moral suasion to bear upon its patients, but treats them solely as men physically diseased. Well, they are welcome to go on working in the old hopeless way if they want to, but I, for one, will never again attempt to do anything for such a man from a moral or religious standpoint until I have first made sure that he is cured of his appetite. I say without hesitation that I regard the Keeley cure as the most valuable auxiliary the church has ever had. It is, moreover, the most useful invention of the age. We might lose our telephones and telegraphs and electric cars and all the wonderful time-saving and labor-saving devices which are the boast of this age of progress, but the world could not afford to lose this great discovery.

Neither the nineteenth nor any other Christian century has had bestowed upon it a greater blessing than this. I say this not because I have read about its successes, or heard its supporters theorize about it, but because I have sent men to the institutes and tested the cure to my entire satisfaction. I have personally known dozens of men who have tried the treatment, and though I have read that a few cases occasionally lapsed, not one man that I have known but has been permanently cured and restored to the ranks of useful Citizens.

Case of the Inebriate Preacher.

Let me tell you about one of these cases, and then I will not tax your patience longer. I knew a young man, of good family and great natural abilities, who studied for the ministry. He was of English parentage, and having finished his course of study and entered upon his sacred calling he went to England and was placed in charge of an important parish. Some time before this—but how or where I do not know—he had contracted the thirst for liquor. He was a hard worker and a brilliant preacher, and he had almost a phenomenal success in his work. But the evil hour came when he had to yield to the demon within him. He got drunk and had to resign his parish. He went to another part of England where he was not know and got another field of labor. The same success attended him here, but alas! the same end came to that also. He made one or two other trials in smaller places, but he could not hold out so long now as he had before. At last he got some mission work, I believe, in a poor part of London, but there again he fell. His wife was an American and a near relative of mine. She had proved a most efficient pastor's wife, and had done everything that devotion could do to keep him in his work and hide his infirmity. At this point, she urged his coming to America. He believed that among wholly new associations he might break away from this habit, and they came as a last chance. He got a good position and became very popular, but in less than six months he went on a wild debauch and was deposed from the ministry. Then he sank lower and lower. They were turned out of one boarding-place after another, until it became difficult to get a respectable lodging.

His Wife Stands by Him.

His wife was urged to get a divorce, but she would not. She had promised to take him for better or for worse, and she did not think it right to back out because he had proved worse than she had expected. But he had to do something to keep them both from starving. Her friends furnished the money to enable her to learn stenography and typewriting, and she obtained a position in the large city where they lived. She was obliged to lock the door of their room when she went to work, lest her husband should sell her clothes for whisky during her absence, as he had done once or twice. At length one of her employers, who knew nothing of her home's history, noticed her careworn expression, and felt that something was preying on her mind. He was a kind-hearted man and one day he asked her what was troubling her. She did not like to tell the matter to a stranger and parried his questions as well as she could, but he was persistent and at length succeeded in drawing out her story.

He said: "Why don't you try the Keeley Cure?" She had never heard of it. He knew nothing of it personally, but it was beginning to be talked of a good deal in the papers. Inquiries were made, but she found that the cost of the treatment was beyond her slender means. Her employer said: "If you can persuade your husband to go, I will pay the expense and will give you a week's vacation to go with him and see him started." He went, and was cured. That was over two years ago, and though after graduating he was for a long time in the trying position of enforced idleness in a large city, and greatly disheartened at not being able to find employment, he has never gone back to his old habit. He has stood as severe a test as a man could have, and has stood it well; and not long ago I had a letter from his Bishop, who knows him well and has watched him carefully, saying that if he held out for another year he would be restored to the sacred ministry.

So I say all honor to Dr. Keeley. If he had done nothing more than this, his name is worthy to stand very high upon the roll of those who have been saviors of their fellowmen. He has solved for all Christian workers a problem before which—until he came—they had stood for centuries in helpless and hopeless despair.

Extermination of the Mosquito.

L. O. Howard writes in *Insect Life* of December an account of a successful attempt to prevent a scourge of mosquitoes. All who have tried killing these pests by holding a saucer of kerosene under them know how powerful the vapor acts upon them. Following this clew Mr. Howard suggested last year that an attempt be made on a large scale to destroy the larvæ of the insects in the marshes where they breed, and an effort was made to try the experiment in Westchester County, N. Y., but the interest aroused there was not sufficient. Last June, however, a dweller near Washington, D. C., whose house had usually been plagued with mosquitoes, determined to put Mr. Howard's plan to the test. Satisfying himself that the insects bred in a millpond and adjoining marshy land about an eighth of a mile from his house he sprayed the surface, about 4,000 square feet, with crude petroleum, fifteen gallons sufficing for the purpose. Three weeks afterward the layer of oil was still perceptible, and no trace of larvæ remained, while the surface was strewn with dead insects, including many female mosquitoes. During the succeeding summer only a few mosquitoes visited the house, and the total price for his immunity was $1.70 in money and about two hours' labor. A similar experiment has been tried twice with like success in Long Island towns. Mr. Howard claims no especial originality for his method, but he is certainly the first to bring it into prominence.

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SORRY FOR T

IOWA PROHIBITIONI... THEY MADE A ...

They Find They Are in a ... the Liquor Question ... Optionists May Win—... at Des Moines—Resul... Primaries at Milwau... nicipal Campaign at B... Stevenson's Candidacy ...

DES MOINES, Ia., March ... There is considerable cauc... among the Republican ... Houses over the situation o... question. The extreme P... joined with the Democrats ... defeating the Carpenter bill... beginning to realize the ... put in by this alliance and ... that something be done so ... into good standing again. ... had to join with the repres... they have charged was the ... order to prevent the passage ... ginning to be galling to s... they are sincerely sorry they ... of an alliance.

The Democrats, on the o... joying themselves over the ... the Prohibitionists, and betw... their new-found allies and th... optionists the Prohibitionist... viable condition. Senator ... trying to rally the "butter... the Prohibitionists are dubb... ists, and he says they will b... the remodeled Carpenter bil... up again and also that ... any legislation on that subje... mulct law similar to his b... ions for a bar to proceeding... ent law. He has been hard ... the Senators who agreed i... that they would vote for th... amended so as to exclude spir... as a result Senator Palmer, ... among the supporters of th... has gone over to the Prohi... He claims he did not underst... though it had been discussed ... several days, but thought i... cities of 6,500 population or ... tion leaves the bill in its modi... votes short of a majority in ... tor Carpenter said today tha... given up hope of getting it ... ate even after the conce... much disliked asking the D... make good the promises o... platform that have been mad... Prohibitionists.

Plan for Another ...

Senator Waterman is in fa... other caucus and receding f... ment striking out the referen... liquors. "We have done our ... "and there is no use in m... perfect farce, as it will be wi... in regard to spirituous liquor... in favor of letting the butter... the floor for awhile themselv...

Senator Carpenter, who g... demands of the Prohibitioni... the spirituous liquors provis... sorry they made this concess... never have consented to it if ... in the hope that they would b... votes necessary for its passag... and thus pass something that ... what it line with the promis... form. The matter will come ... Senate Tuesday on the motio... the vote by which the bill fa... and if by that time the Proh... been able to secure the vo... pass it, it will be modified ... asked for by them.

In the House some of the ... are preparing a bill on th... that was presented by the st... of representatives of the ten ... here earlier in the session. ... now is a county option measu... ion for the manufacture in ... sale of liquors. One proposi... its operation to cities of 3,50... over. In this shape some of ... ists who represent distric... no cities of that size s... not oppose it. However, ... number of members who c... ties where there are a lot o... which liquor is being sold w... and they say the bill in that ... give them any relief and they ... it. The greatest danger in t... fication appears to be the fa... hibitionists are opposed to ... local option that would allo... the counties they represent ... question at all, while the an... who represent the smaller ... would not be afforded any rel... option that was at all satisfac... hibitionists from the "dry" ...

Opposing Factions in ...

In the House Representati... sell, Myerley, Root, Endico... will champion the local optio... man Funk and Representativ... man, Martin, Morris of Clark... the Prohibitionists will oppos... local option unless it is so a... will not apply to any of the c... ing cities of less than 5,000 ... is proposed that a caucus of ... members of the House who a... their counties so that they da... any form of local option shal... row, and at that time it wil... whether there is any possibilit... local option measure in the H... help of the Democrats. If i... there is no chance to get eno... votes to carry the bill a vote o... local option will be taken to ... majority favor a coalition w... crats or not. There is some ... sort of joining with the Dem... fecting their bill and putting i...

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MAYOR KOCH WILL BE R...

Result of the Vote in War... Milwaukee—Fight for C...

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18... Mayor John C. Koch will be ... the Mayoralty by acclamation ... an convention tomorrow. It ... this morning before the votes ... the ward caucuses yesterday ... There were over 1,600 votes ... vote every polled at a caucus ... The principal interest was in th... nations and in the fight for th... for Controller. The candida... troller were Chairman ... the Republican County com... J. Baumgartner, and Col. J. ... Mr. Baumgartner's friends cl... ceive 146 votes on the first ... Fiebrantz claims 123. There ... votes in the convention. The ... give Col. Watrous only four vo... able Mr. Baumgartner will be ... W. Milbrath will be the no... Treasurer, while it is probable ... ton will be the nominee for ... although ex-Assistant United S... Attorney Carter will have a st... in the convention. Henry F... chosen Temporary Chairman ... tion. The result of yesterday'... ward nominations is as follows:

Aldermen—First Ward, G. A. M... Zaknoke; Second, Alexander J. ... Eggert; Third, Henry L. Dodge, ... aty; Fourth, Oscar H. Pierce. ... Fifth, Odin T. Renning. Will... Sixth, Charles J. Koehler. Charl... Seventh, Frank E. Buestrin... Bryden; Eighth, L. J. L... Kuth; Ninth, W. H. Devos, ... Tenth, W. Rauschenberger. Joh... Eleventh, R. C. Rudolph, Herman ... William A. Barr, E. R. Stillma... Phillip Hamme, A. L. Grootema... John Heltmach, Edward Giese; F...

SORRY FOR THE ACT.

IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS REALIZE THEY MADE A MISTAKE.

They Find They Are in a Predicament on the Liquor Question and the Local Optionists May Win—Caucuses in Order at Des Moines—Result of Republican Primaries at Milwaukee—Warm Municipal Campaign at Bloomington, Ill.—Stevenson's Candidacy for President.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—There is considerable caucusing in progress among the Republican members of both Houses over the situation on the temperance question. The extreme Prohibitionists who joined with the Democrats and succeeded in defeating the Carpenter bill in the Senate are beginning to realize the position they were put in by this alliance and they are anxious that something be done so they can get back into good standing again. The fact that they had to join with the representatives of what they have charged was the whisky party in order to prevent the passage of the bill is beginning to be galling to some of them and they are sincerely sorry they formed that kind of an alliance.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are enjoying themselves over the predicament of the Prohibitionists, and between the jeers of their new-found allies and the mocking of the optionists the Prohibitionists are in an unenviable condition. Senator Finn, however, is trying to rally the "buttermilk crowd," as the Prohibitionists are dubbed by the optionists, and he says they will be able to defeat the remodeled Carpenter bill when it comes up again and also that they will prevent any legislation on that subject except it is a mulct law similar to his bill with no provisions for a bar to proceedings under the present law. He has been hard at work among the Senators who agreed in the conference that they would vote for the bill if it was amended so as to exclude spirituous liquors and as a result Senator Palmer, who was counted among the supporters of the modified bill, has gone over to the Prohibitionists again. He claims he did not understand the bill, although it had been discussed in the Senate for several days, but thought it only applied to cities of 6,500 population or over. This defection leaves the bill in its modified condition five votes short of a majority in the Senate. Senator Carpenter said today that he had about given up hope of getting it through the Senate even after the concessions, and he much disliked asking the Democrats to help make good the promises of the Republican platform that have been made to the extreme Prohibitionists.

Plan for Another Caucus.

Senator Waterman is in favor of calling another caucus and receding from the amendment striking out the reference to spirituous liquors. "We have done our duty," he says, "and there is no use in making the bill a perfect farce, as it will be with the provision in regard to spirituous liquors left out. I am in favor of letting the buttermilk crowd walk the floor for a few minutes themselves."

Senator Carpenter, who gave way to the demands of the Prohibitionists in regard to the spirituous liquors provision, says he is sorry they made this concession and he would never have consented to it if it had not been in the hope that they would be able to get the votes necessary for its passage in that way, and thus pass something that would be something like in line with the promises of the platform. The matter will come up again in the Senate Tuesday on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed of passage and if by that time the Prohibitionists have been able to secure the votes necessary to pass it, it will be modified in the manner asked for by them.

In the House some of the local optionists are preparing a bill on the lines of the bill that was presented by the steering committee of representatives of the ten cities who were here earlier in the session. This bill as it is now is a county option measure with a provision for the manufacture in addition to the sale of liquors. One proposition is to confine its operation to cities of 3,500 population and over. In this shape some of the Prohibitionists who represent districts which have no cities of that size say they would not oppose it. However, there are a number of members who come from counties where there are a lot of small towns in which liquor is being sold without restraint, and they say the bill in that shape would not give them any relief and they cannot support it. The greatest danger in the way of modification appears to be the fact that the Prohibitionists are opposed to any measure of local option that would allow the people of the counties they represent to vote on the question at all, while the anti-Prohibitionists who represent the smaller "wet" counties would not be afforded any relief by any local option that was at all satisfactory to the Prohibitionists from the "dry" counties.

Opposing Factions in the House.

In the House Representatives Byers, Chassell, Myerley, Root, Endicott, and Trewin will champion the local option side and Chairman Funk and Representatives Reed, Harriman, Martin, Morris of Clarke, and others of the Prohibitionists will oppose any measure of local option unless it is so arranged that it will not apply to any of the counties containing cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants. It is proposed that a caucus of the Republican members of the House who are not bound by their counties so that they dare not vote for any form of local option shall be held tomorrow, and at that time it will be determined whether there is any possibility of carrying a local option measure in the House without the help of the Democrats. If it is decided that there is no chance to get enough Republican votes to carry the bill a vote of the friends of local option will be taken to see whether the majority favor a coalition with the Democrats or not. There is some talk as a last resort of joining with the Democrats and perfecting their bill and putting it through.

A significant pointer in this direction appeared in an editorial in this morning's issue of the Des Moines *Register*. It took the position that since the Prohibitionists had seen fit to unite with the Democrats in order to defeat the bill in both Houses they could take no exceptions if the friends of an honest modification should join with the Democrats in putting a bill through that would bring about the result that was promised in the platform.

Whatever may be the result of the next week's discussion of the question it is plainly apparent that the "buttermilk" crowd is uneasy and it may muster up the five votes needed to put the revised Carpenter bill through the Senate and thereby save itself from the responsibility of compelling the passage of a local option law by the liberal Republicans and the Democrats.

MAYOR KOCH WILL BE RENOMINATED

Result of the Vote in Ward Caucuses at Milwaukee—Fight for Controller.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—Mayor John C. Koch will be nominated for the Mayoralty by acclamation at the Republican convention tomorrow. It was 8 o'clock this morning before the votes cast in some of the ward caucuses yesterday were counted. There were over 1,600 votes cast, the largest ever polled at a caucus in this city. The principal interest was in the ward nominations and in the fight for the nomination for Controller. The candidates for Controller were Chairman Fiebrantz of the Republican County committee, Henry J. Baumgartner, and Col. J. A. Watrous. Mr. Baumgartner's friends claim he will receive 146 votes on the first ballot and Mr. Fiebrantz claims 123. There will be 248 votes in the convention. The party managers give Col. Watrous only four votes. It is probable Mr. Baumgartner will be nominated. C. W. Milorath will be the nominee for City Treasurer, while it is probable Charles Hamilton will be the nominee for City-Attorney, although ex-Assistant United States District-Attorney Carter will have a strong following in the convention. Henry Fink has been chosen Temporary Chairman of the convention. The result of yesterday's caucuses for ward nominations is as follows:

Aldermen—First Ward, G. A. McGarigle, Henry Schoske; Second, Alexander J. Dolge, Louis A. Auer; Third, Henry L. Dodge, Arthur J. Connell; Fourth, Oscar H. Pierce, R. G. Harper; Fifth, Odin T. Renning, William Lindsay; Sixth, Charles J. Koehler, Charles Kieckhefer; Seventh, Frank E. Buestrin, James A. Gordon; Eighth, L. J. Larson, F. W. Kasi; Ninth, W. H. Devos, John Dewerth; Tenth, W. Ranschenberger, John Rademaker; Eleventh, R. C. Rudolph, Herman Buth; Twelfth, William A. Barr, E. R. Stillman; Thirteenth, Philip Hamme, A. L. Grootemat; Fourteenth, John Baltmach, Edward Giese; Fifteenth, Paul Muenzberg, George Thuering; Sixteenth, W. H. Starkweather, W. H. Stevens; Seventeenth, W. C. Okerhauser, J. R. Williams; Eighteenth, T. M. Crombie, P. A. Lusk.

Supervisors—First Ward, H. Mason; Second, H. T. Riele; Third, John O. Morris; Fourth, W. T. Greene; Fifth, Andrew Oswald; Sixth, Theo. Schrooder; Seventh, L. Ellsworth; Eighth, Charles Weidner; Ninth, Henry Kasten; Tenth, Fred Zillmer; Eleventh, John Kurtz; Twelfth, James A. Starke; Thirteenth, Otto Roehl; Fourteenth, J. Behrend; Fifteenth, H. Haaseh; Sixteenth, A. L. Vannaman; Seventeenth, William Stevenson; Eighteenth, Charles J. Schrooder.

WARM CAMPAIGN AT BLOOMINGTON.

The Municipal Fight Complicated by the A. P. A.—Independent for Mayor.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The Bloomington municipal campaign, which is much complicated, is beginning to warm up. The election will be held April 16. Dr. George M. Smith, a Republican, has been nominated for Mayor on the independent ticket by a petition signed by nearly 900 people and has accepted the nomination. Dr. Smith is an ex-Alderman and was Acting Mayor under one term of Mayor Foster, whose third term ends next month. The Republican Central Committee has called the city convention for March 27 and will nominate a candidate for Mayor. It is a foregone conclusion that this candidate will be Ald. Edgar M. Heafer, Chairman of the Council Committee on Finance.

Those who have signed the nomination of Dr. Smith allege that the three administrations of Foster, who was elected on the Republican ticket, have been corrupt and demoralizing and that there is no hope for reform in the party on account of an alleged ring of politicians who, they assert, control the primaries, and manipulate the conventions. The straightout Republicans assert that Heafer is a first-class business-man, a capable and upright Alderman, and not identified with the alleged ring or responsible for the alleged demoralized condition of affairs.

The A. P. A. question also figures conspicuously in the contest. It is said the influence of the A. P. A. is pledged to Smith, and it is certain that his petition is signed by a great many of the members of that order.

This seems to be a good opportunity for the Democrats. There was talk of their nominating ex-Congressman Owen Scott, but Mr. Scott has declined to accept a nomination. It is doubtful if, under the circumstances, the Democracy could be held together for any one the party might nominate, as a large proportion of them are willing to vote for Heafer in order to down the alleged machinations of the A. P. A. in the candidacy of Smith. Under ordinary circumstances the city is strongly Republican.

The McLean County Democratic Central committee has fixed on June 12 for holding the county convention and June 9 for the primaries.

ADLAI'S LIGHTNING ROD IS UP.

"A Senator" Says Stevenson Will Be the Democratic Nominee for President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Adlai Stevenson's lightning rod is drawing lots of sparks. Adlai ran the rod up March 5, 1893, which was the day following his inauguration as Vice-President. He makes frequent trips down South and is always nominated for the Presidency on these trips. The *Post* publishes this addition to the current gossip:

"The chances are three to one that Vice-President Stevenson will be the nominee for President of the next Democratic convention," said a Senator, who, however, insists on preserving his incognito. "I make the prediction because he is the strongest and most prominent Democrat before the country today. In the first place, the pressure of the South and West will be so great in the next convention owing to Cleveland's course on the silver question that none but a Democrat from one of the Central Western States can be nominated. Stevenson has a geographical advantage in living in Illinois, a doubtful State, and throughout the West and the South is recognized as a straighout Democrat of the old school, who has no sympathy for new-fangled ideas in politics. His course throughout has been singularly free from entanglements with policies of the administration, and there are few who do not believe that he will find a strong ally in Senator Hill when the time comes for Mr. Hill to declare himself on the Presidential question. The New York Senator does not expect to be able to secure the nomination and will do what he can in the East for Stevenson."

CONVENTIONS IN ILLINOIS TOWNS.

Nominations Made Saturday at Freeport, Dixon, Tuscola, and Decatur.

FREEPORT, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The nominations made yesterday at the Republican primaries were: J. N. Galloway, for Supervisor; T. M. Kauffman, Assistant Supervisor; G. A. Weaver, Town Clerk; L. A. Underwood, Assessor; Benjamin Clark, Collector.

DIXON, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Dixon Township in caucus last night nominated this ticket: W. H. Gray, for Supervisor; J. E. Moyer, Assessor; J. H. Stewart, Collector; G. H. Gitt, Commissioner of Highways; J. W. Kent, for Commissioner of Highways to fill vacancy.

TUSCOLA, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic Township convention yesterday nominated L. Beall for Assessor; Oscar Sloan, Collector; Joseph Williamson, Commissioner of Highways; William Vonlanken, Clerk.

The Republicans nominated C. T. Morris for Collector; Frazier Enos, Assessor; Joseph Hackett, Commissioner of Highways; George Coley, Clerk.

DECATUR, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The Democrats in Decatur Township last night nominated Henry Maloy, John Weigand, and Walter Hutchins for Assistant Supervisors; Gus Hardy for Clerk, G. A. Ahrens for Collector, Oliver White for Assessor, and W. G. Barnes for Commissioner.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—At the caucuses held in the towns of Naperville and Lisle yesterday the following tickets were nominated:

Lisle Republican ticket—For Supervisor, D. D. Barnard; Clerk, C. H. Andrus; Assessor, H. H. Musselman; Collector, Malone Rickert; Commissioner of Highways, Adolph Horshuman.

Democratic ticket—For Supervisor, Frank Ready; Clerk, E. L. Sargent; Assessor, W. J. Garman; Collector, Jacob Otterpole; Commissioner of Highways, M. L. Sargent; School Trustee, Adam Kohley.

Prohibition ticket—For Supervisor, William McDowell; Clerk, G. F. Rasswider; Collector, Fred Strohecker; Commissioner of Highways, Joseph Ranck; School Trustee, Mrs. H. C. Smith.

Naperville Democratic ticket—For Clerk, Otto Reiche; Assessor, J. L. Dille (Prohibitionist); Collector, George Friess; Commissioner of Highways, Frank Ehrhardt; School Trustee, Dr. J. H. Truitt, Prohibition ticket—For Assessor, J. L. Dille; Commissioner of Highways, Elias Zook; Collector, D. W. Cromer; Clerk, Jacob Kallor; School Trustee, Mrs. George Crosier.

LEAVES THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

J. S. Hughes, Formerly a Leader in Indiana, Calls It a Fraud.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—J. S. Hughes, formerly of this State but now of Chicago, and who was twice nominated to head the Prohibition ticket in Indiana, running first for Secretary of State and afterward for Governor, says he has left that party, which he denominates a huge fraud. He says the vote this year will show a decline of 25 per cent, which will not give over 10,000 Prohibition votes in the State next fall. Mr. Hughes declares he will not give any countenance to any party that will uphold or permit what is manifestly unfair and dishonorable. He has not for some time considered himself a member of the Prohibition party. He has always opposed making woman's suffrage a party issue, and, being a firm monometalist, scouts all the fiat money ideas and deplores what seem to be tendencies in that direction by the party.

Indorse Eickley for Congress.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—Hardin County Republicans held a convention at Elizabethtown yesterday. A delegation convention to nominate a county ticket was called for March 25. Delegates were appointed to the Twentieth Congressional District convention and the Forty-fourth Senatorial District convention. They were instructed for Thomas M. Eickley of McLeansboro for Congress and S. M. Smyth of Shawneetown for the Legislature. The course of Senator Cullom was indorsed.

Telegraphic Notes of Politics.

The Du Page County (Ill.) Prohibition Central committee at Wheaton set April 21 as the date for the county convention.

The Populists of Wabash County, Ind., in convention adopted resolutions denouncing most everything, and nominated this ticket: Representative, Jerry Paullus; Clerk, Jesse L. Hobson; Auditor, E. P. Bagley; Treasurer, Phil Davis; Sheriff, Jerome Smith; Recorder, W. J. Courter; Assessor, R. P. Ross; coroner, Henry Brown; Commissioners, C. E. Wright, James H. Barnes, and John H. Spence.

JUDGMENT DAY SURE.

INTELLIGENT PEOPLE NOW ASK "WILL THE MIND LIVE AGAIN?"

New Career and a New Chance for Happiness the Dream of Man in the Present Day—Prof. Swing on Imagery and Present Views and the Prospects of the Future Life—Prof. John Fiske Says the Serpent Made Man Wise After All—Palm Sunday at Holy Name Cathedral.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday upon "The Judgment Day," his text being "Fear God and give him glory for the hour of his judgment is come. Worship him that made the heaven and the earth and sea and the foundations of water."—Rev. xiv., 7.

He said in part: The Bible came to us from a time so luxuriant in poetry and so untaught in logical forms that many parts of it are bewildering to our age. Our mental powers have been trained to a new school, that of more exactness of thought and expression. The twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew and all of John's Apocalypse are specimens of what the thinking mind of our race once loved. It must be that the age which demanded and created such a form of utterance must have extracted meaning from each word and each sentence, for we cannot conceive of a period as creating and producing a literature which it did not itself comprehend. The hieroglyphics were simple history and poetry to the men who traced those characters on Egyptian rocks. To Matthew and St. John there was a deep meaning in the moon that was to be as blood, in the stars that were to fall, in the seven seals and seven thunders, in the darkened sun and the rumbling earthquakes. It is probable that many of these bold expressions were but the loud accompaniments of some plain, common sense truth, and in the Bible were used to aid some thought to rise up in all its greatness.

The judgment day of the New Testament was a final tumultuous assembling of the whole human race at the bar of God. In the presence of such an awful court, with the eternal race for the accursed and God for the judge, the sun would cease to shine and stars would fall. Such a picturing, such a judgment, such imagery do not please our century. The central truth remains that humanity has its judgment day, sad and dark, but the old profusion of literary flowers is discarded, affected by the pressure of new truths, new ideas of suns and distances and times and moral life and by new reflections about God, these images of the New Testament fade. It is only the images that die: the idea of a judgment over virtue and vice is imperishable.

The Presbyterian catechism, preaching heaven for the elect and endless torture in hell for the damned, does not tell those thoughts to many persons now and to a still smaller number of those who believe the utterances. Religion no longer deals with the body, it deals only with the mind. The earth claims the human body while immortality claims the soul. The catechism makes the grave a peaceful bed to the Christian, but a prison to the wicked. But we seem to know that the grave is all one to the body of saint and sinner. The body of a sinner turned to dust will grow flowers just like those that might come from the decayed cheek of a Beatrice or a madonna. Once the problem was how can the body rise from death? Now the whole inquiry is: Whether the soul will live again. What man most dreams about is a new career for his mind, a new meeting with old friends, a new chance for happiness in some world where God and Christ are more visible and where goodness, joy, and beauty shall be "one and inseparable."

If virtue goes over the grave to find happiness sin must go to find its grief. This must be the law of all worlds occupied by responsible races. If virtue and vice come to the grave unrewarded they must pass over the tomb and find elsewhere the perfection of justice. Any other thought is atheism. Of the manner of rewards and punishments in some decades of life we know nothing. The notion that wicked souls will pass back into some animal and again start up the moral hill is perhaps the silliest of all the swarm of notions about the future, but not much more reasonable is the idea that bad souls are forever buried in some lake of fire.

It would seem therefore that the vast realities of the Christian religion are a God and a Son of God, Jesus; then man made with a nature that may rise or sink; then a judgment day mingling with all these passing years wrapping some hearts in the cloud of anger, bathing other hearts in a flood of heaven's approval foretastes of an everlasting sunshine, a judgment day drifting slowly along toward immortality within whose immense borders other urns of griefs or happiness will be overturned upon those who may have crossed the stream of death that separates world from world.

SERPENT NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

Pointed Out Good and Evil and Made Man Wise.

At the morning service in All Souls' Church, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, Prof. John Fiske of Harvard College lectured on "The Mystery of Evil." He told the story of how Eve was tempted by the serpent to eat of the forbidden fruit and compared the legend with that which is told among the exiled Parsees in Bombay. He quoted from Genesis, third chapter and fifth verse: "Your eyes shall be opened and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil."

What is the crime for which the serpent Ahriman make bitter expiation? In what way has he spoiled Ormuzd's last and most wonderful creation? He has introduced the sense of sin; the man and woman are afraid and hide themselves from their Lord, whom they have offended; yet he has been not altogether a sleeping serpent. In one respect he has spoken profound truth: The man and woman have become as gods. In the Hebrew story Jehovah says: "Behold, the man is become as one of us." That is to say, one of the Elohim, or heavenly host, who know the good and the evil. It is plainly hinted that Jehovah's wrath is kindled at man's presumption in meddling with what belongs to the Elohim; man is punished for his arrogance in the same spirit as later on when he gives his daughters in marriage to the sons of the Elohim and brings on the deluge, or when he strives to build a tower that will reach to heaven and is visited with a confusion of tongues. So here in Eden he has come to know too much, and Ahriman's heinous crime has consisted in helping him to distinguish good from evil."

Prof. Fiske argued to the point that unless there was evil in the world we could not know what goodness is. That if only good existed we would not realize it as being good any more than we could realize what colors are if we only knew of one color—red, for instance. He said that when he, a year ago, gave a lecture here on the same subject his remarks were misinterpreted by some to mean that evil was necessary and therefore commendable. Some of his hearers, he said, had even asked him how much evil they ought to be guilty of and how much he intended to indulge in.

MISSIONARIES HAVE A JUBILEE.

Remarkable Work of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

Miss Franc Baker of Michigan had an encouraging report to make yesterday at the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, North Clark and School streets, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. In 1869, when the society was first organized, it sent out two missionaries and one Bible woman and founded two schools and one dispensary. Its expenditure in that year was $5,000. In its twenty-fifth year it has expended $273,000; it maintains 145 missionaries and 500 Bible women and supports 400 schools and twelve hospitals. It has establishments in Italy, India, Japan, China, and Corea, and holds over $900,000 worth of property in its mission fields, besides a successful newspaper, the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, in this country. It also publishes a paper in German and a children's paper. In India it publishes five vernacular newspapers, having headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, and Singapore. The languages in which these papers are published are the Hindoo, Marathi, and Tamil. The society has a woman's training school in Yokohama, where a course of study is followed equal in value to those of the theological schools in this country. It was the first society to found in Asia a college for women, their first missionary, Miss Isabella Thoburn, having taken the initiative in that work. This school is in Lucknow. It has also founded industrial schools wherever the means available permitted, as this feature is considered to be essential to the complete fulfillment of the society's program. The society sent out the first woman physician who ever practiced medicine in India and established the first medical class for women in that country. During its twenty-five years of life it has expended over $3,000,000 in fruitful work. The total number of missionaries sent out during the entire period was 235. Miss Baker made an eloquent appeal to the women of America for continued and increased support and drew a moving picture of the abject condition of women in heathen lands.

PALM SUNDAY FITLY OBSERVED.

Fine Song Service at the Cathedral of the Holy Name.

The Holy Name Cathedral, State and Superior streets, was thronged with worshipers at all the masses yesterday, the occasion being Palm Sunday, which was celebrated with special religious ceremonies. A special musical feature of the high mass services held at 10:30 a. m. was the chorus singing of forty male voices in response to the solos of the chanters in the Passion of Christ, in the recital of which a surpliced choir never before participated in this city. The chorus was stationed on the left of the sanctuary and sixty altar boys stood along the altar rail. The Passion music was Gregorian, arranged by Palestrina in two parts. The parts of Christ, Pilate, and the historian were represented by the Rev. John P. Dore, the Rev. F. N. Perry, and the Rev. N. J. Mooney, respectively. The chorus responded as the rabble. The celebrant of the mass, which was "coram episcopal," was the Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, assisted by the Rev. P. J. Muldoon as deacon and the Rev. J. M. Scanlon as subdeacon. The Rt.-Rev. Archbishop Feehan assisted in the sanctuary and blessed the palms which were distributed among the congregation in commemoration of the reception of Christ by the Jews upon his advent into Jerusalem. A female chorus of fifty voices sang Rheinberger's three-part mass for female voices. Mme. Francesca Guthrie-Moyer led the sopranos and the altos were led by Miss Kate Coffey, who sang Stradella's "Pieta Signori" at the offertory.

WILL SING GAUL'S PASSION MUSIC.

Grace Episcopal Church Will Sing It All This Evening.

Part of Gaul's passion music, which was sung for the offertory, was the feature of the musical program at Grace Episcopal Church yesterday evening. The Rev. E. M. Stires took for the subject of his sermon the raising of Lazarus from the dead. He portrayed the scene, then pointed out the lessons to be drawn from the incident. He who raised the physical body from the tomb had also the power to raise the soul from the sepulcher of sin.

He contrasted the way the miracle affected the Jews who walked before Christ bearing palms and shouting hosannas with the way it affected the Pharisees. He doubted if such as the Pharisees would enjoy heaven because they were not fitted for it, and exhorted his hearers to see to it that they did not become like the Pharisees.

Tomorrow evening Gaul's passion music in full will be sung by the choir, beginning at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Stires announced that it had been found absolutely necessary to issue tickets for the Easter services morning and evening. The demand had been so greatly in excess of the supply that for the benefit of those who were unable to secure tickets for Easter the entire musical program for morning and evening would be repeated the following Sunday.

SUSPENDED ONE HUNDRED FEET HIGH.

Remarkable Accident and Thrilling Rescue of a Man on an Elevator.

An escape from a terrible death almost miraculously, coupled with a thrilling rescue, was witnessed Saturday at the high new elevator that is being erected by Charles Counselman at Ninety-third street and the Calumet River, South Chicago. Joseph Coates, a carpenter, living at No. 9022 Ontario avenue, was working on the roof of the elevator, when he slipped and went over the ledge like a shot. He managed to grasp a wall plate with his right hand, and there he hung with small hopes of being saved, fully 100 feet from the ground. Coates' fellow-workmen were paralyzed at the sight, and two of them were so overcome that they fainted on the roof.

One of them managed to retain enough sense to arouse the others from their stupor of horror and means were at once taken to rescue their unfortunate fellow-workman from his perilous position before he should be forced to let go his hold and be dashed to death.

They went to a window just below the roof. The first-comer leaned far out until it seemed as if he would tumble headlong from the hole, but strong hands and a stout rope about his body held him securely while he reached out and grasped the man hanging from the wall plate and succeeded in getting him to the window ledge. Then, with an almost superhuman effort, both men were dragged inside by the rescuers. The rescued man, when he found himself saved, fell over in a dead faint, and the rescuer, William Jones, another carpenter, collapsed completely.

SUBURBS WANT TO HANDLE THEIR MAIL

People of Englewood Object to the Adoption of the Central System.

The proposition to abolish all the independent postoffices within the city limits and create postal stations under the control of the central office is being opposed by some of the residents of suburban towns. A delegation of business-men from Englewood called on the Postoffice Commission and put in a remonstrance.

"The Englewood people," said Inspector Stuart, who is a member of the commission, "are laboring under a mistaken idea. If their letters went to the central office and were distributed from there the service would be just as good. The same opposition exists in other districts which have independent offices. The commission is engaged with a problem which involves a new system of mail distribution for the city and if one of the outside offices is to go they must all go."

When the Congressional committee comes to Chicago to examine the old Postoffice Building in order to decide whether Chicago is in need of a new Postoffice Postmaster Hesing will lay before the committee the project of a new building on the Lake-Front, which he outlined in Washington a short time ago before the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Intended to Benefit the Trust.

New York *World* (Dem.): Whatever tax is imposed on refined sugar is therefore intended to enable the trust to keep absolute control of the sugar market of the country and to charge consumers whatever price it may determine upon. The stocks and bonds of the sugar trust are nearly six times the value of its property, and yet it is able to pay its interest and profits that have exceeded 27 per cent a year. All this comes out of the people, who pay more for their sugar than they do for their wheat. To maintain any tax on refined sugar is robbery, and to defeat all tariff reform in the interest of such robbery would be a crime not only against the Democratic party but against the country.

HIS FINAL LECTURE.

DR. HARPER FINISHES HIS COURSE ON "STORIES OF GENESIS."

He Gives His Opinions on the Collection of Data He Had in Previous Lectures Classified in Logical Form—His Argument as to the Divinity of the Work—Story of Jonah and Those of Elijah and Elisha Contrasted—Character of the Hebrew Stories.

Dr. Harper presented yesterday afternoon at Kent Auditorium of the University of Chicago his last lecture in the series of twelve upon "The Stories of Genesis." The first ten or eleven lectures had to do only with the collection of data and their classification and arrangement into logical form. The at times skeptical and restless character of his audiences has, however, apparently tempted Dr. Harper to part with his opinions before the designated time, and to withhold certain opinions which would not be understood and correctly interpreted by a mixed and uninformed audience.

Concerning facts to be considered by those who have wholly or largely ignored the divine element in the first eleven chapters of Genesis, Dr. Harper said in substance: "The first characteristic which impresses one in a comparative study of the sacred and profane narratives is the uniqueness of the former. In this study our argument is not based upon the theory that the chain is no stronger than its weakest link, but its development is analogous to the structure of a rope whose strength does not depend upon the continuity of a single thread but upon the consistency and unity of the whole. These eleven chapters again form an organic part of at least two large works. There is the prophetic work which began with these chapters and went on through the history of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob down to the conquest of Canaan—all that prophetic material clear to the end of Joshua. This is the whole of which the stories of Genesis are a part. The priestly narrative treats of the creation and the institution of the Sabbath, the deluge and the covenant with Noah, the covenant with Abraham, and the ordinance of circumcision. That part of our material which is priestly is an organic part of the priestly documents which run through the whole Pentateuch.

Argument as to Divinity.

"My argument is this: If the whole is in any sense divine, so is the part. If there is any divine element in that part of the document which gives us that lofty code of laws, then that part of the priestly material in the first chapters is also divine. Many of us are willing to confess the divinity of the New Testament, but reject the old. The story of Jonah, and the stories of Elijah and Elisha furnish a parallel illustration on this point. The story of Jonah is the laughing-stock of the world and yet it is easier to understand than the stories of Elijah and Elisha, and it was written practically at the same time. The book of Jonah is practically a part of the Book of Kings. If you accept Jonah you must accept Elijah and Elisha, as they all go together. The material which we have studied in these first eleven chapters is preparatory to the whole fundamental plan of God—his plan for the salvation of men. I used the word salvation here in the broadest sense and refer to the whole plan of God for the uplifting of humanity to himself.

"As material preparatory and fundamental to this plan, we have the accounts of the original state of innocence and the fall therefrom; the promise of ultimate victory over sin; the selection of Noah that through him there might come comfort into the world; the destruction of the world that once more man might have the opportunity to develop; the selection of Shem to be the special medium of divine revelation to the world, and the narrowing of the line into Abraham. You cannot understand the history of Moses, David, and the works of Jesus Christ without these eleven chapters. This later material is an outgrowth, and therefore a part of the divinely ordered history of Israel. The prophetic activity in the times of Elijah, Elisha, and Jonah are the occasion for the presentation in writing of the prophetic stories, while the priestly activity encouraged and regulated by Moses developed from century to century the source of our priest-narratives. This material is anti-Israelitish or extra-Israelitish, but as here presented and interpreted it is Israelitish.

Character of the Hebrew Stories.

"The Hebrew stories were written long after the occurrence of the events they described, yet the spirit and purpose of these writers was due to the same divine influence which guided the history of the sacred people. Compared with outside material, the Hebrew stories are sober, not fanciful; historical, not legendary or mythical; not polytheistic, but monotheistic and exhibit a purpose at every step. The character of these writings is select and chaste and calculated to exert an influence upon the thought and life of men. No hypothesis other than that of a divine origin is sufficient under all circumstances to explain these differences. The Hebrew stories practically agree with the results of physical and historical science. The lack of agreement is comparatively slight, while the agreement is phenomenal. The great facts that man is the crowning piece of creation, and that his development is of slow and gradual process, are explanatory of principles not disputed by science. The controverted differences are small and immaterial and do not affect the conception which the sacred writers had in view.

Concluding, Dr. Harper said in part: "Do not those of us who have been liberalizing now realize how dangerous and how impossible it is to put a theory in so small a space—a theory whose only source of information is tradition and a priori inferences? Do we not see that, as surely as there is a God, we have been stepping upon and trampling him into the dust? Shall we accept the divine and not the human elements in these stories, or shall we accept both and study reverently the occasions and deeds they relate, and from this study determine what he is and the method which he has employed? Why will men place the spirit below the letter, the spirit below the material. I do not blame men for not accepting these stories literally. I could not accept them myself. I cannot ask any other man to believe what I would not believe myself. But why not take the purer, the higher, and the simpler way? I have tried to present the reasonable view."

Think They Are Baxendale's Remains.

PEORIA, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The remains of an unknown man were taken from the river at Kingston Mines late yesterday. The body is presumed to be that of young Baxendale, a Chillicothe ball-player, who some three months ago left home to skate to Chicago. He has not since been heard from. A description of the clothing has been taken and the inquest over the body will be held tomorrow morning at Kingston.

To Replace the Infantry at Fort Sheridan.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 18.—[Special.]—The Seventeenth Infantry at Fort Russell is expecting to receive orders soon to move to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago. The Fifteenth Infantry will be transferred from Fort Sheridan to Fort Russell.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE WASHING COMPOUND THE GREAT INVENTION FOR SAVING TOIL & EXPENSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TEXTURE, COLOR OR HANDS. NEW YORK.

Is It Like This

—your package of washing compound that you call "Pearline?" Look at the front of the package, and see. It will be for your own good and your own protection, quite as much as ours. The popularity of Pearline has led to the calling of anything in the shape of powder, which is used for washing or cleaning, by that name.

If you find you are using the genuine, we will guarantee that you are well pleased. If you have any complaints to make, we will guarantee that what you have is not Pearline, but some worthless or dangerous imitation of it. Many grocers send these imitations when Pearline is ordered—more profit to them—sure loss to you. Send them back; please. 287 JAMES PYLE, New York.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS.

They Are Worth Money

Look over this wonderful list of coupon offers and pick out what you want. Three coupons, of different dates, cut from Page 2 and brought or sent to the Coupon Department, No. 116 Dearborn-st., University Club Building, will enable you to secure any of these remarkable offers at the prices named below:

Dressmaking at Home.

Three Coupons and 75 Cents. *Postage extra, 16 cents.*

This book by **Annie E. Myers, heretofore** sold only by subscription for $1.75, needs no description. The title tells the story. It is handsomely bound in cloth, and in its 380 pages, fully illustrated, gives clear directions for overstitching, hemming, fine stitching, running seams, felling, gathering, tucking, patching, and all the details women want.

Glimpses of the Fair.

20 Cents without The Coupons. *Postage extra, 5 cents.*

This is the most popular collection of pictures of the World's Columbian Exposition yet placed on the market. Bound in one handy volume are 192 half-tone engravings from actual photographs, illustrating every nook and corner of the great Fair. These books are selling today for 50 cents in bookstores all over the country.

Reed's Parliamentary Rules.

Three Coupons and 75 Cents. *Postage Prepaid.*

This book by the famous ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives is just from the press, and its Chicago sale is controlled by "The Tribune." Friends and opponents of Mr. Reed pronounce him the greatest parliamentarian in America. This book is invaluable to every member of a club and every schoolboy. Retail price, $1.25. Bound in flexible leather covers.

Tribune Reversible Map.

Three Coupons and $1.00. *Postage prepaid.*

This is the largest single sheet map published, and is 66x46 inches, containing the United States on one side, and the whole world on the other, both printed in colors. Edition of 1894, and strictly up to date. Read the telegraphic news with this map before you. It has always retailed everywhere for $5.00.

Illustrated World's Fair.

Three Coupons and 10 Cents. *Postage Prepaid.*

This is a series of 320 pictures of the World's Fair from negatives taken for the Government exclusively. It is issued in parts of 16 pages each. The pictures are 8x10 inches, and each part contains one magnificent double page view, 8x22 inches. The most prominent people of the world will contribute page sketches.

Atlas of the World.

Three Coupons and $1.00. *Postage Extra, 20 cents.*

The magnificent work issued by **Rand, McNally & Co.**, formerly sold at $35 in one volume, has now been issued expressly for The Tribune in eight parts, thus making the total cost only $8. No such offer as this has ever been made before, for the great Atlas, 15x21 inches, has no competitor. Each part is bound strongly in paper with a handsome cover.

Handy Census Gazetteer.

Three Coupons and 50 Cents. *Postage extra, 8 cents.*

This convenient little book, 5½x7½ inches, is bound in a handsome flexible cover, and contains nearly 400 pages. The retail price is $1.00. It contains maps of all the States and of the countries of the world, with abundant statistics. In addition is given the full census of 1890, from the official returns of the government.

Peristyle to Plaisance.

Three Coupons and 10 Cents. *Postage extra, 2 cents.*

A beautiful collection of views of the World's Fair. Six colored pictures, fac-similes of water-color sketches by Charles Graham, and twelve striking pen-and-ink sketches. Fine bird's-eye view, in colors, 7x21 inches. With full descriptive history of the Exposition. A magnificent portfolio, printed in parts, each complete.

World and Its Cities.

Three Coupons and $1.00. *Postage Extra, 40 cents.*

This book, "The World: Its Cities and Peoples," is of convenient size, 9x12 in., and has 500 pages, equally divided between text and illustrations. The book is protected by copyright and contains 250 engravings on wood. Retail price, $3.00. Views of the cities, cathedrals, sculptures, costumes, and noted places of the world. Bound in silk cloth in handsome oblong style.

YOU MUST HAVE THE COUPONS.

In each case, three coupons of different dates must be presented with the cash for each coupon offer. Orders by mail will be supplied if postage is inclosed. Any of these books and portfolios can be examined at No. 116 Dearborn-st., University Building.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Kid Gloves for Easter

We place on sale today **as a part of the 9th Great Semi-Annual Sale of Kid Gloves now in progress,** a limited quantity of elegant Kid Gloves especially manufactured for EASTER wear.

"Alexandre" and "Napoleon" qualities.

All new Colors, New Stitchings,

4-Button Glace and Suede, 5-Hook Glace; 5-Hook Suede, 8-Button Mousquetaire Glace, 8-Button Mousquetaire Suede,

Worth $1.50 to $2.25.

At 90c and $1.25

4-Button Pique Glaces and 4-Button Dent (Portland)	90c
4-Button Pique Glace	1.25
Men's 2 Patent Button Pique Glace	1.25
Men's 1 Patent Button Fine Dogskin Gloves	1.00
Boys' 2 Patent Button Pique Glace	1.00

Easter Display of Linens

"Art Room"—*2d Floor, ANNEX.*

Commencing today and continuing through the week we will make a grand Easter Display of Fine Art Linens in the "Art Room"—2d floor, ANNEX—consisting of

Center Pieces, Tea Cloths, Doylies, Scarfs, etc., of our own designs and embroidered in Chicago—The choicest and most exquisite pieces for Easter decoration—*and at very low prices.*

We shall also offer 750 Pieces **Roman Embroideries**— Sideboard Scarfs, Dressing-Case Covers, Center Pieces, Tea Cloths, Doylies, etc., etc. } **At Half Prices.**

We shall also offer This Week **Table Linens**— Cloths, Napkins, Towels, **at very Great Bargains.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Dress Goods for Easter—1st floor, Main Bldg.

English Tweed Tailor Suitings—52-inch	$1.50
All-Wool Granite Cloths—52-inch—very desirable	1.25
Silk and Wool Scotch Mixtures—52-inch	1.00
Silk and Wool Fancy Cheviots—plain colors—in new, fancy weaves	75c
All-Wool French Challies—no duplicate patterns	50c
All-Wool Challies, silk striped and crepon effects	75c
In Basement Salesroom—	
Fancy Mixtures in Silk and Wool and All-Wool—40-inch	45c
All-Wool Plain and Fancy Whipcords, Glace, Serges	35c

Wash Dress Goods—In Basement Salesroom.

Bedouin Cloths—fine fabric in stylish figures	15c
Zephyr Ginghams and Double-Fold Penangs	15c
Fine Dress Ginghams	12½c

Black Dress Goods—2d floor, Main Bldg.

Bengaline—All-Wool—46-inch—*regularly $1.75*	$1.00
High-Grade Armures, Coatings, Corkscrews, etc.—*regularly $2.50*	$1.50

Cloth Dept.—2d floor, Main Bldg.

52-inch Worsted Tailor Serge	75c
54-inch Twilled Covert Cloth	$1.25
54-inch Canvas Cloth (small effects)	$2.25
54-inch Costume Tweeds—rough and smooth finish	$3.00

Note—The materials for Ladies' Capes and Costumes shown in our Cloth Department are exceptionally beautiful this season.

Laces—1st floor Main Bldg.

Black Bourdon net top Laces worth 50c, 75c, and $1 at	25c, 38c, and 50c
Venetian Point Laces and Insertions, Butter and Ecru shades	15c, 18c, 25c, 48c
Black Bourdon Insertion	15c, 17c, 20c
Cream and White, solid and net top Venetian, Guipure, and Point de Venice Laces, *worth* 85c, $1.25, and $1.50, at	50c, 75c, and $1.00

Embroideries—1st floor, Main Bldg.

Russian Embroidery, colors on white, wide margins—*formerly 15c yd*	8c
Nainsook and Swiss Emb'y, wide margins, guipure edge—*formerly 25c to 40c*, at	17c to 25c
Butter colored Emb'y for trimming silks and wash garments	90c and up

New Easter Veilings—Main Bldg.—Near State-st. Entrance.

Single widths in Black, Brown, Modove, Tans, Grays, etc.—worth up to 40c—at	25c yd.
Double widths in all the new shades and Fancy Meshes—worth 60c to $1.10—at	40c, 55c, 75c

Ribbons—Basement Salesroom.

Silk Moire Ribbons:

Colors and Blacks	No. 16 at 10c—22 at 15c
Black only	No. 40 at 20c—60 at 25c

Dress Trimmings—1st floor, Main Bldg.

Fine Cut Jet Edges	15c, 20c, 25c yd.
Spangle Edges	20c, 25c, 35c yd.
Wide Jet Gimp, reduced from 75c and $1.00	25c
Narrow Colored Edges	15c, 25c, worth double

Also: Novelties in Moire Rufflings, Beaded Panels, etc.

Easter Items—Jewelry Dept.—1st floor, ANNEX.

Easter Egg Peppers and Salts	95c
Easter Hair Pins, Sterling Silver	$1.50
Sterling Silver Chatelaine Pins—worth $1.50	45c
Silver Plated Orange Sets (knife and spoon)	$1.00

Domestic Cottons—2d floor, ANNEX.

Ready-Made Sheets, 81x93½	50c
Ready-Made Pillow Cases, 45x36	10c

All grades and sizes in Sheets and Pillow Cases; also a full line of hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Special low prices in the celebrated "M. F. & Co." Sheetings and Pillow Casings.

Prints—In Basement Salesroom.

Good quality Indigo Blue Calico	4½c
New Dress Penangs, 32 in., worth 12½c	9½c
Cheviots, 15c quality, 30 in	11c

Men's Furnishing Dept.—Basement.

50 doz. Half Hose in colors and "Burlington fast black," worth 35c	20c pr.
75 doz. Half Hose, Burlington fast black and colors, at 13c pr., two for	25c
French Percale Shirts—a small lot to close, regular $1.50 grade, at	$1.00 ea.

Boys' Inexpensive Clothing—Basement Salesroom.

Desirable all-wool Knee Pants—all sizes—large assortment. We call them indestructible because they are strongly made and suitable for rough wear—our price—the lowest	$1.00
Desirable Tam O'Shanters—satin lined—made from all-wool navy cloth, embroidered and braided—very stylish for boys and girls. The regular price everywhere is $1.00—our price—the lowest	50c
Desirable Yacht Caps—satin lined, made from all-wool navy cloth, braided and embroidered—very stylish for boys and girls. The regular price everywhere is $1.00—our price—the lowest	50c
Desirable all-wool Navy Serge Reefers—nearly all sizes—an extraordinary good bargain—our price—the lowest	3.00
Desirable all-wool Suits, 4 to 14 yrs.—double seats and double knees—quoted everywhere at $5.00—our price—the lowest	3.00
Desirable all-wool Indigo Blue Sailor Suits—full cut blouse—soutache braided—never quoted less than $5.00—our price—the lowest	3.65
Desirable all-wool Zouave Suits—braided and slashed—very choice patterns—our price—the lowest	2.95
Desirable all-wool Long Pants for Boys 14 to 18 yrs.—neat effects and well made—will give splendid wear—our price—the lowest	2.95
Desirable Unlaundered Waists—the celebrated mother's friend—our price	40c

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Easter Silks.

The 5th Great Annual SALE OF SILKS, which is still in progress, furnishes an extraordinary opportunity to purchase Silks for EASTER "at the lowest prices ever quoted in Chicago."

Every weave of Silk which is in fashion this season, every color or combination—*those most suitable for Easter included*—will be found in this great sale. We offer:

27-inch Printed Indias, at	$1.15	*Regular value $1.50*
27-inch Printed Indias, at	95c	*Regular value 1.25*
Colored Satin Duchesse, at	$1.00	*Regular value 1.25*
24-inch Iridescent Surahs, at	87½c	*Regular value 1.10*
Seeded Glace Taffeta, at	85c	*Regular value 1.25*
Satin Stripe Habutai, at	95c	*Regular value 1.15*
Fancy Wash Habutai, at	55c	*Regular value 75c*
27-inch BLACK Imported Surah, at	80c	*Regular value 1.15*
Imported BLACK Satin Duchesse, at	$1.50	*Regular value 2.00*
BLACK Figured Indias, at	75c	*Regular value 1.00*
BLACK Brocade, at	$1.25	*Regular value 2.00*

Note—Never in the history of this house have more desirable or *more extreme bargains* been placed on our counters than are now being shown in both the GLOVE and SILK SALES. The enormous business done thus far in these several departments is evidence that no such values are being offered elsewhere in this country—most emphatically *not in Chicago.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Seconds" of Fine Handkerchiefs

At About Half the Usual Prices.

The six months' accumulations of "Seconds" of Handkerchiefs from the leading manufacturers of *fine goods*—**offered at our great Semi-Annual Sale, which begins today**—is by far the richest in extraordinary values that we have ever before seen.

• • • • •

—"*Seconds all contain some imperfection which in most cases is not perceptible—a dropped thread or slip in hemstitching*—

In no instance does it injure the handkerchief the real value of which is about double this special sale price.

To illustrate we mention the following:

Ladies' Fine Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 12½c ea.;	*worth 18c to 20c ea.*
Ladies' Fine Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 18c ea.;	*worth 25c to 30c ea.*
Ladies' Fine Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 25c ea.;	*worth 40c to 50c ea.*
Ladies' Fine Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 35c ea.;	*worth 65c ea.*
Men's Fine Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 18c ea.;	*worth 25c ea.*
Men's Fine Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 25c ea.;	*worth 40c to 50c ea.*
Men's Fine Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 35c ea.;	*worth 65c ea.*

In Basement Hdkf. Dept.:

Ladies' H. S. Hdkfs. at 3c, 5c, 7c, 10c; *worth 7c to 18c ea.*
Men's H. S. Hdkfs. at 5c, 7c, 10c, 12c; *worth 10c to 20c ea.*

All who have previously purchased at these sales and appreciate the advantages of early selections will *today* pronounce this the greatest "Handkerchief opportunity" ever made in Chicago.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

Columbus Memorial Building—State and Washington-sts.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING

Special Reductions

ON HIGH-CLASS SEASONABLE GOODS.

Dinner Sets.

Reduced from $45.00 to	$30.00
Reduced from 50.00 to	37.00
Reduced from 55.00 to	37.00
Reduced from 60.00 to	40.00
Reduced from 70.00 to	47.00
Reduced from 75.00 to	57.00
Reduced from 80.00 to	60.00
Reduced from 135.00 to	67.50
Reduced from 150.00 to	75.00

Lamps.

Handsome designs in Banquet Lamps—a great assortment.

Reduced from $16.00 to	$12.00
Reduced from 23.50 to	16.00
Reduced from 27.50 to	19.00
Reduced from 40.00 to	30.00
Reduced from 85.00 to	64.00

Fish Sets.

Reduced from $13.00 to	$10.00
Reduced from 16.50 to	12.00
Reduced from 25.00 to	17.00
Reduced from 40.00 to	30.00
Reduced from 69.00 to	24.00

Salad Sets.

Reduced from $6.00 to	$4.00
Reduced from 9.00 to	6.75
Reduced from 8.50 to	6.50
Reduced from 18.00 to	13.50
Reduced from 20.00 to	15.00
Reduced from 35.00 to	26.00

Fine Plates In dozens.

Reduced from $12.00 to	$6.00
Reduced from 13.75 to	6.88
Reduced from 15.00 to	7.50
Reduced from 18.00 to	9.00
Reduced from 25.00 to	12.50
Reduced from 35.00 to	17.50
Reduced from 75.00 to	37.50

And up to $200.00 per dozen.

Meat Sets.

Reduced from $55.00 to	$27.50
Reduced from 60.00 to	40.00
Reduced from 65.00 to	43.00
Reduced from 70.00 to	52.00
Reduced from 80.00 to	40.00
Reduced from 100.00 to	75.00

SPECIAL CUT GLASS FLOWER VASES—$2.50 to $6.00

SPECIAL DINNER SETS, $8.50, $12, $13.50

These wares are all of highest grade, reduced in price especially for this sale, and marked in plain figures.

RUPTURE

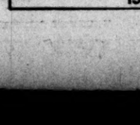
PERMANENTLY **CURED** OR NO PAY



Written guarantee to absolutely cure an kinds of Rupture, without Operation or Detention from business. Examination Free. We refer you to 5,000 Patients. Call or write for circular.

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1106 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.
BRANCH OFFICE, PEORIA, ILL., 300 Observatory Building.

Ladies' Gloves. CENTEMERI'S
Perfect Fitting
Spring Colors Ready.
John T. Shayne & Co.,
Sole Agents, 191-193 State-st.
Mail Orders Wanted.



YOUMANS' CELEBRATED HATS.
ALSO BISHOP'S UNEQUALLED STYLES
A. BISHOP & CO.
156 STATE ST.

"The Putnam"
MARCH 19th.



CONFIRMATION SUITS, $8.00.

THIS WEEK—

Big boys, ages 14 to 18, single and double breasted black and blue All-Wool Suits, warranted colors, perfect in fit, for $8.00

Boys' Two-piece Suits, black and blue Twilled Serge, very popular and dressy, for $5.00

Blue-black Slater's Tricot Suits, best in the world. We warrant the colors and will give a new suit in place of one that fades (or refund the money) any time within one year; ages 6 to 15. Price $8.00

This week we shall sell Boys' Reefers worth $5.00 to $12.00, great variety, ages 2½ to 8, for $3.50

2,000 pairs Knee Pants, all wool, patent waist bands, never-come-off buttons, for 50c

KING SHIRT WAISTS.
WHITE BLOUSE WAISTS.
BOYS' SHIRTS.
BOYS' NECKWEAR.

Fast-black Burlington Stockings, all sizes for boys ages 4 to 16, worth 50c, for 25c

3 pairs sent post-paid and registered to any address for $1.00,

Write for sample pieces and description of our Men's and Boys' Clothing, free.

"THE PUTNAM"
131 and 133 Clark-st.
113 to 117 Madison-st.
C. M. BABBITT.....Managing Partner.

When All Others Fail Consult



DOCTOR SWEANY
THE LEARNED AND SKILLED SPECIALIST,
Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., who treats with won success all diseases of men and women. Prompt and permanent cures guaranteed.

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all its attending ailments of young and middle-aged men. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases producing weakness of body and brain, failing memory, and other distressing symptoms unfitting one for study or business.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, tumor, pimples, tetter, eczema, ulcers, loss of hair, scrofula, and blood poison of every nature entirely cleansed from the system, forever restoring health and purity.

CATARRH All diseases of throat, lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, kidney, or bladder; also rheumatism, piles, rupture.

The doctor will treat the poor who call at his office free on Friday and Sunday afternoons.

WRITE your troubles if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence. Absolute secrecy in all professional dealings, and medicines sent secure from observation.

Valuable guide to health mailed free.
DR. F. L. SWEANY, 323 State-st. (cor. Congress).
CHICAGO, ILL.



Put Your Foot In It

if you don't like corns, rips, breaks, an ill-fit or an ill-shape—

SELZ' ROYAL BLUE

$4.00 Shoe.



It's as handsome a piece of foot wear as any body wants. Lots and lots of these shoes are on Chicago real estate. You can tell 'em by their sole and their wearers' smile.

STREETER SELLS IT.
134 State St.. 68-70 Madison St.

...CONTINUATION...
AUCTION SALE

We offer for the coming week at our well-known auction sale our Choice collections of

—EXQUISITE SILVER INLAID

Cloisonne Vases....

Also the remainder of the WAH MEE EXHIBIT of

Chinese Vases, Punch Bowls, and Curios.

MASSIVE CARVED INDIA TEAKWOOD,
Consisting of Tables, Stands, Settees, etc.

The above is without any exception the finest stock ever offered at auction and merits the attention of the finest trade. We carry only the finest goods. Call and inspect our stock.

SALES DAILY AT 11 A. M. AND 2 P. M.

G. A. Fleischer & Co., Auctioneers,
207 WABASH-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST.

See the Six State-st. Bargain Windows.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

$2.00 Kid Gloves for $1.10

This morning at 9 o'clock we will commence selling $2.00 Kid Gloves for $1.10 a pair.

Commence selling	8-inch Black Glace Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Brown Glace Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Tan Glace Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Mode Glace Kid Gloves
Commence selling $2	8-inch Slate Glace Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Black Suede Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Brown Suede Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Tan Suede Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Mode Suede Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Slate Suede Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Opera Suede Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch Pearl Suede Kid Gloves
Commence selling	8-inch White Suede Kid Gloves

FOR $1.10

And we will sell them throughout the day at $1.10. Not a few pairs, but hundreds of pairs; sell them fast at $1.10, for who would not buy $2 Gloves, and such $2 Gloves as these, so near half price?

If you should read this (which we hope you will), or if you should hear this Glove Sale spoken of, use every effort to visit it at once.

You'll not regret it.

Laces Laces Laces Laces Laces Laces Laces Laces Laces Laces

The extensive use of Laces, which enter so freely this season in the make-up of Ladies' and Misses' apparel, was fully anticipated by us, and the assortment today includes every kind that's wanted. It's one of the busiest parts about the store now, and the daily offerings are quickly taken.

These are Monday's specials, and the best we have had yet:

Black Bourdon Laces and Insertings,
Point Venise Laces and Insertings,
Net Top Milan Laces, White, Ecru, and New Buerre Shades, in qualities worth 15c, 50c, and 60c—

Today 10c, 25c, and 37c

In higher price Black Spanish Laces and Insertings, real Venise Laces and Insertings, fine French Bourdon Laces and Insertings, we have an immense assortment at the very lowest prices.

Embroideries Embroideries Embroideries Embroideries

Values in Embroideries worth double the prices at which they are marked will be on sale today in

Fine Irish Point Embroideries, Nainsook, and Swiss Embroideries, Cambric Flouncings, and a large lot of Manufacturers' Samples at the popular prices of

5c, 10c, 15c, and 25c

Silk Waists Silk Waists Silk Waists Silk Waists Silk Waists Silk Waists

There is every indication that this will be the largest Silk Waist season since that sensible bodice came in vogue, and we intend that here shall be their headquarters this spring and summer.

With competent help and our enormous stock of Silks to choose from, we have been working for weeks making them, and today we are able to show the largest and best assortment in the city.

Today we have a special sale of them in black and white stripe, black and white polka dot, blue and white stripe, and blue and white polka dot China Silk, at $2.50

Other styles and prices up to $18.

Silk Skirts, in Gros Grain and Taffeta Silk, at	$4.98
Silk Skirts, in Changeable Taffeta Silk, at	$7.50
Silk Skirts, in Black Moire, at	$8.50

Other styles and prices up to $10.50.

Coats, Capes, and Suits. Coats, Capes, and Suits.

It will be a busy week here in Coats, Capes, and Suits, for it has already become pretty well known that our assortment and prices are the best, and under these conditions few will decide without seeing them.

In compliment to the stock we introduce these:

COATS—
Ladies' double-breasted loose front Reefer Coats, 26 inches long, Moire Antique silk sleeves, collar, and facing, half silk lined, colors—navy and black $15.00

CAPES—
Ladies' Kersey Cloth Capes, with deep flounce of Point Venise Lace, headed by satin fold and braid, satin ruching collar, with lace flounce—brown, blue, and black $12.75

SUITS—
Ladies' All-Wool Cloth Suits, new style skirt, blazer jacket, with umbrella back $ 8.50
Ladies' All-Wool Black and Blue Serge Suits, 24-inch blazer jacket, umbrella back, large lapels, new style skirt $12.50

Special in Wrappers and Tea-Gowns.

A manufacturer's sample line of Ladies' Flannel Wrappers and Tea Gowns, representing goods worth up to $12, will be opened today (about 100 of them), and are to be sold each at $ 5.00

Imported Wash Goods Imported Wash Goods Imported Wash Goods Imported Wash Goods

Only a short time now before they will be in use.

The best styles are to be had now.

Thirty different styles in Japonette Ginghams at	25c
Colored Lace Effect Check and Stripe Zephyrs at	30c
Crinkle Stripe Ginghams, Bourette Effect Ginghams, Embroidered Stripe and Check Ginghams, in lace effects, at	35c
Small Check and Stripe Silk Ginghams at	40c
Swivel Silks in plain and fancy effects and Lace Stripe Swivel Silks at	50c

Linens Linens Linens Linens Linens Linens Linens Linens

Have just received another shipment of those $2.50 pattern Irish Cloths, sizes 2x2½ yards, which we offer today at $1.85

$1.25 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, at	$1.00
$2.00 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 25x36 inches, at	$1.25

All remnants of Bleached and Unbleached Damask, Turkey Red Damask, etc., at a great reduction from regular prices.